

The Silent Worker

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

POINT COMFORT
CONFERENCE

★
ENGLISHMAN VIEWS
AMERICAN DEAF

★
JES J. FALK PASSES



... AND HE COOKED ... See Page 2

DECEMBER, 1959

The Editor's Page

Dr. McClure and His Books

Dr. George Morris McClure, Sr., is no stranger to readers of *THE SILENT WORKER*. His name still appears as one of our advisory editors, and he is also editor emeritus of the Kentucky School for the Deaf's *Kentucky Standard*, to which he contributes a biweekly page, "Among My Books." In our October issue we had a biographical sketch pointing out that Dr. McClure had passed his 98th milestone in September.

On November 21, it was our privilege to call upon Dr. McClure in Danville, Kentucky, and we found him as alert and as well-informed as ever—in addition to retaining his zest for living. Our conversation ranged over a broad field—the exploits of the Confederate General John Hunt Morgan, Kentucky Colonels and politics, Superintendent Jacobs of the Kentucky School, Centre College's famed football teams of four decades ago, and the enjoyment of reading by a person in retirement. Dr. McClure's books cover a wide field, all the way from the classics to popular fiction, and he remarked that one of life's richest continued blessings was his good eyesight.

As Others See Us

W. T. Griffing explained at length last year how the deaf of England and France, to name two European countries, regard the deaf of the United States as very fortunate. In this issue we have a summing up by an Englishman who not long ago visited our country and accompanied the Rev. Steve Mathis on one of his circuit rounds in the East.

Even though we cannot admit that the life of the deaf in the United States is as rosy as pictured, we are thankful that we enjoy the opportunities which the deaf of other nations seem to lack. We must strive to merit the high estimation in which we are held; we must be ever on the alert to safeguard the advantages we now possess; we must all pull together in such organizations as the National Association of the Deaf and the state associations.

Occupational Survey Report

The research report on "Occupational Conditions Among the Deaf" has just been published by Gallaudet College. Over a three-year period (1955-1958) the National Association of the Deaf

conducted a nationwide survey of more than 10,000 deaf persons to compile the information for this project which was largely made possible by a grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Gallaudet College's share in the undertaking was to help devise the survey questionnaire, to codify and tabulate the returns, and to prepare the final report. Originally, Dr. Irving S. Fufeld, then vice president of Gallaudet, was in charge. He was succeeded by Dr. Anders S. Lunde, director of the college's Central Index. Toward the end of the survey Dr. Lunde left the college, and the task of completing the job fell to Mr. Stanley K. Bigman, who is research associate professor of sociology at present.

This study provides the first current information on aspects of the education, economic achievement, and occupational aspirations of the deaf since a similar survey was made during the middle 1930's.

THE SILENT WORKER expects to print parts of the report in several installments. Copies of the report are now available from the Gallaudet College Bookstore, Washington 2, D.C.

Savings Plan Available For NAD Trip to Mexico.

Elsewhere in this issue is a description of a proposed tour to Mexico following the Dallas convention of the NAD for \$127.75.

If NAD members wish to save some money to join this tour, the NAD is ready to help them. Beginning in January, 1960, they may send \$21.50 per month to the NAD Home Office, with the final payment to be made in June. This makes six monthly payments for for a total of \$129.00. The extra \$1.25 is to pay for the bookkeeping in the NAD office, for postage for mailing receipts, and for banking charges.

By taking advantage of this service, members can have the trip paid for by the time the tour starts, and they will not miss the money. Anyone who wishes may send the entire \$129.00 to the NAD in one sum at any time before June 1, 1960.

It is understood the NAD assumes no responsibility for the tour and offers this "installment plan" service simply to be of help to its members.

Whether they pay now or later,

members who wish to join the tour should write as soon as possible to the National Association of the Deaf, 2495 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley 4, California.

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December, 1959—THE SILENT WORKER

Workshop to Develop Guide Lines for the Establishment of Rehabilitation Facilities for the Deaf

By ROBERT W. HORGAN

Director, Wisconsin State Service Bureau for the Deaf

"I have been to many meetings, conferences, and workshops in all the years I have been associated with the deaf, but this workshop is the finest I ever attended." That in effect was the comment made by Dr. S. Richard Silverman on the "Workshop to Develop Guide Lines for the Establishment of Rehabilitation Facilities for the Deaf," held October 12-15 at Fort Monroe, Newport News, Virginia. Dr. Silverman is director of the Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis, and professor of audiology at Washington University, St. Louis.

In similar vein was the workshop praised by Henry Redkey of the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, who serves as consultant to 560 rehabilitation facilities currently existing in the country, many of which he has helped to set up.

But many delegates to the workshop, and they came from every corner of the country, would not know it, would not know at the conclusion of the four-day meeting that they had just given the best in themselves. So, unbeknown to them, the success of the workshop was assured.

The workshop was sponsored by the Maryland School for the Deaf, Lloyd Ambrosen, superintendent, and supported by a grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Before we go on, you might want to know what a rehabilitation facility for the deaf is. What will it do for them? Who are the deaf that will be served by such a facility?

There are 70-odd rehabilitation centers (or facilities) set up in various parts of the country to rehabilitate handicapped people and restore them to usefulness. Of these, approximately 12 are for the blind alone. These centers are financed in part by grants under both the Medical Facilities Survey and Construction (Hill-Burton) Act of 1954 (Public Law 482) and the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, also of 1954, (Public Law 565).

The Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act amends the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Hill-

Burton program) to include diagnostic or diagnostic and treatment centers, hospital, and nursing homes for the chronically ill, and rehabilitation facilities. The provisions for the latter facilities emphasize the desirability of providing for the total needs of a patient from the time he becomes ill until he assumes his place at home and in his community. To keep a disabled person functioning at a desirable level of efficiency implies a continuing program of health maintenance and health promotion. Therefore, the development of adequate rehabilitation facilities and services becomes essential in a medical care program along with prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act defines in portion:

Section II—

(b) The term "Physically handicapped individual" means any individual who is under a physical or mental disability which constitutes a substantial handicap to employment, but which is of such a nature that vocational rehabilitation services may reasonably be expected to render him fit to engage in a remunerative occupation.

(c) The term "rehabilitation facility" means a facility operated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of physically handicapped individuals—

(1) which provides one or more of the use of prosthetic devices;

(A) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic devices;

(B) prevocational or conditioning therapy;

(C) physical or occupational therapy;

(D) adjustment training; or

(E) evaluation or control of special disabilities; or

(2) through which is provided an integrated program of medical, psychological, social, and vocational evaluation and services under competent professional supervision: PROVIDED—That the major portion of such evaluation and service is furnished within the facility and is under the

formal supervision of, persons prescribed or licensed to practice medicine or surgery in the State.*

As there are certain types of physically handicapped people who need and receive special training for their rehabilitation at those centers, so there are certain types of deaf and hard of hearing people who need similar programs.

These deaf and hard of hearing people may be the ones who: lack adequate vocational training; have received adequate vocational training, but who fail to become adjusted to the community; remain mentally underdeveloped in spite of years of schooling; have other disabilities for which they have received little or no treatment; were denied opportunity for sound education because of parental overprotection or misinformation concerning educational facilities for the deaf; are patients in mental and other institutions; are "marginal," who without further intensive training might become permanent residents of mental institutions; have become deaf in adulthood; need to retain or enhance their speech, speechreading ability, and the use of residual hearing.

Such acclamation, as expressed by Dr. Silverman and Mr. Redkey, and such fine display of teamwork and devotion by the delegates to the task would not have been possible but for the sterling leadership and unabating drive of Dr. Powrie Vaux Doctor, who in turn was amply backed up by his able staff of co-workers: Miss Elizabeth Benson, Dr. D. Robert Frisina, and Miss Florence Waters, all of Gallaudet College. These fine workers not only attended all the section meetings as contributing participants throughout the four days, but also pitched in the wee hours of each morning to get out the mimeographed copy so that each delegate might be

(*—Appendix, Rehabilitation Centers for Blind Persons, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D. C.)

apprised of development and progress made in sections other than his own.

By way of explaining the success of the meeting. Dr. Doctor (you will have to get used to the double "Doctor Doctor"), who bore the title of co-ordinator, worked long and untiringly on plans for the workshop for six months prior to the opening day.

And on the opening day his astuteness came to the fore when the delegates, upon arriving at the headquarters, suddenly found themselves isolated miles away from places of amusement and other distractions of more gentle nature, dumped thumpingly in the very center of a military base. Hotel Chamberlin, you see, is the only civilian building in Old Point Comfort, the rest of the buildings thereabouts being occupied by military personnel. Old Point Comfort is at the tip of Virginia Peninsula, jutting into Chesapeake Bay from the mainland.

But the good "Doc," as Dr. Doctor is affectionately known to hundreds and thousands of friends and associates, saw to it that each delegate was afforded every comfort in Old Point Comfort, despite the fact that, albeit his bachelorhood, he had long ago dropped a broad hint that wives and children were "taboo", Dr. Daniel T. Cloud of the New York School for the Deaf, White Plains, and Dr. LeRoy D. Hedgecock of Mayo Clinic managed to sneak in their families, notwithstanding.

As Dr. Doctor later explained, such cities as New York City, New Orleans, and Atlanta were considered as possible sites, but eventually they had to be ruled out because of too many distractions therein which would tempt delegates away from the workshop. Thus, the full and uninterrupted attendance of the delegates was insured.

So, ungrudgingly and with no uncertain admonition from Dr. Mary E. Switzer, director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (OVR) that they be as revolutionary as possible in thinking and conclusions, the delegates settled down to the task immediately ahead of them. And they settled down to it continuously for three and one-half days—from nine o'clock in the morning until 9:30 in the evening, with intermittent coffee breaks and meal layovers. Those were thought-packed days as evidenced by section reports.

The composition of the participants was as follows:

Heads of schools for the deaf	14
OVR representatives	7

Psychiatrists and psychologists	5
Rehabilitation counselors	5
Deaf representatives	4
Gallaudet College representatives	4

The delegates, 39 in all, were assigned to three discussion groups for the first two days and then shifted but not in the same alignment to another three groups for the last two days.

Group A—Need for Rehabilitation Facilities (Recognition of the Deaf and their Community). Leader: S. Richard Silverman, Ph.D. Recorder: Hugo F. Schunhoff, Ed.D., Superintendent of the West Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind.

Group B—Program for Rehabilitation Facilities for the Deaf. Leader: Marshall S. Hester, Superintendent of the New Mexico School for the Deaf. Recorder: Stanley D. Roth, Superintendent of the Kansas School for the Deaf.

Group C—Physical Plant for Rehabilitation Facilities for the Deaf. Leader: Howard M. Quigley, Superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Deaf. Recorder: William J. McClure, Superintendent of the Indiana School for the Deaf.

Group D—Personnel for Rehabilitation Facilities for the Deaf. Leader: LeRoy D. Hedgecock, Ph.D. Recorder: W. Lloyd Graunke, Ph.D., Superintendent of the Tennessee School for the Deaf.

Group E—Relations of Rehabilitation Facilities for the Deaf with Other Agencies. Leader: Daniel T. Cloud. Recorder: William A. Philbrick, Jr., State Supervisor, Speech Handicapped, Hard of Hearing and Deaf Children, Massachusetts.

Group F—Finances for Rehabilitation Facilities for the Deaf. Leader: George T. Pratt, Principal of the Clarke School for the Deaf, Northampton, Mass. Recorder: Edgar L. Lowell, Ph.D., Administrator and Director of Research, John Tracy Clinic, Los Angeles, California.

The deaf participants and their designations were:

Dr. Boyce R. Williams—representative of the deaf in the Federal Government.

Miss Florence A. Waters—representative of deaf women of America.

Mervin D. Garretson, head teacher at the Montana School for the Deaf—representative of deaf teachers of America.

Robert W. Horgen, director of Wisconsin State Service Bureau for the Deaf—representative of deaf rehabilitation counselors on the state level.

After a brief period during which each group felt its way around, the framework for each phase of the overall objective began to take form from the ground up. Every possible detail was gone over, sometimes adopted only to be later rejected in favor of another one. It was by no means an easy job, but with the help of reference material from OVR which they had boned up prior to the trip to Fort Monroe and with the vast knowledge they possess of the special problems of a large segment of the deaf population, the delegates were able to construct the layout for each area: medical, psychological, social, vocational, and educational.

The chief aim was to keep the framework as flexible as feasible so as to offer a wide range of guide lines from which all or some may be adapted to fit the geographical distribution of population, the numbers and types of clients, the needs and treatment of clients, the availability and recruitment of professional service and facility personnel, and at the same time to enable construction of facilities on any level from local to regional in any unit type—a separate facility, a facility attached to an existing facility, or facility within a facility.

One group had to work in harmony with the other groups even though there was no liaison among them during discussion periods but in anticipation of what each would contribute toward setting up a hypothetical rehabilitation facility. An insight into the magnitude of problems facing the delegates as they worked out the details may be had by studying the title assigned to each group. Group D on "Personnel", for instance, had to bear in mind that a facility must be located within easy reach of professional resources for examinations, treatments, and testing; bear in mind the problem of recruiting trained personnel to serve in areas of administration, medicine, psychiatry, psychology, counseling, social work, recreation, instruction, placement, follow-up, plant maintenance, and other related services. Next, the group had to determine the full-time and part-time status of such personnel in each specific field of services, and whether for example a residence counselor could double up as placement worker.

And then, too, to keep in line with the philosophy outlined in "Rehabilitation Centers Today" by Henry Redkey:

"Practice in centers calls for accept-

ance of the extreme important of related rehabilitation services outside the center. Many of these are highly specialized medical procedures that precede treatment in the center, and many are equally specialized vocational services that may follow treatment there. In today's center, the staff does not try to solve all the problems but it makes a great effort to pull together, interpret, and use available services, and to prepare the patient for procedures that come later.

"Most of all, the center seeks to see the patient as a whole and to help him understand and deal effectively with all facets of his problem—medical, psychological, social, and vocational. Experience has shown that many services in these four areas should be given concurrently if the patient is to profit the most from them. Finally, the center, with its diversified staff of specialists in the four areas just mentioned, can evaluate, and is increasingly evaluating, rehabilitation potential for many patients who can obtain all necessary specialized services outside the center, provided an overall plan is developed first. Such a plan must be acceptable to the patient and be which the centers can often supply."

In terms of trained personnel, to meet the needs of deaf clients in a total situation, it was set forth that the personnel be composed of people who have or can acquire the quality of knowing and understanding the deaf intimately, as if they were deaf themselves, and the ability to converse in total communication. Mere orientation to finger spelling and sign language would not be sufficient as a qualification.

Coffee breaks, meal periods, leaders-recorders meetings and get-togethers helped to overcome many of the problems encountered in section deliberations.

In capsule form, the typical rehabilitation facility, as it emerged from deliberations at the workshop, would be either a residential or a day unit, depending upon needs and demand, and it would provide:

Medical, otological, audiological, psychiatric, psychological screening, evaluation, and treatment;

Social services for patient interview at intake, taking of history case, evaluation, casework, group work, etc;

Vocational services for aptitude testing, pre-vocational screening and training, counseling, try-out, placement, follow-up;

Educational services for academic

courses principally in language, and simple mathematics, speech and speech-reading, manual language.

And it would provide space for:

Examination rooms

Infirmary

Workshops

Dining facility

Administrative office

Indoor and outdoor recreation

Classrooms and library

Dormitories, in case of a residential facility.

So surprisingly great was the territory involved that one group was forced to throw in the towel, complaining that there was not enough time to finish its assignment. The others were able to but under great pressure.

Then, too, there were speeches at luncheons from such celebrities as Dr. Doctor, Mr. Redkey, Dr. Salvatore G. DiMichael of New York City, James Cutler of Richmond, Virginia, and Dr. William M. Whitehead of Hampton, Virginia, all calculated to prop up the delegates' spirits, sagging from the long grind.

To break the monotony of sitting in at the meetings, the delegates were treated to two breathers away from the workshop:

One: a visit October 12 after luncheon to the casement at Fort Monroe, a relic from the Civil War days, where they observed (to paraphrase Dr. Doctor) the rehabilitation of Jefferson Davis, who was held prisoner there following the downfall of the Confederacy;

Two: a bus tour Tuesday afternoon, October 13, of the Battlefield of Yorktown, the Jamestown Settlement, and the historic city of Williamsburg.

The workshop grounded to a halt at noon Thursday, October 15, and the weary delegates packed to depart for home. By nightfall quiet prevailed at the hotel except for Dr. Doctor and his staff, who remained to clear up odds and ends, after which they returned to Gallaudet to resume their various assignments:

Dr. Doctor—Professor of History and Political Science and Editor of *American Annals of the Deaf*;

Dr. Frisina—Professor of Audiology and Director of Hearing and Speech Center;

Miss Benson—Dean of Women and Professor;

Miss Waters—Instructor in Department of Business Administration and Secretary, *American Annals of the Deaf*.

The workshop report is planned for

distribution sometime after December 15. Write for copy to Boyce R. Williams, Consultant to the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Impaired Speech, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

Chicago Pushing Preparations For Congress of Jewish Deaf

By Lenny Warshawsky

Less than a year remains before the third Biennial Convention of the National Congress of Jewish Deaf sponsored by the Hebrew Association of the Deaf of Chicago.

The dates are AUGUST 10-11-12-13, 1960.

Headquarters will be the beautiful Edgewater Beach Hotel located at 5300 North Sheridan Road on Lake Michigan.

Chicago is the Convention Capital of the world; with this in mind, the local committee promises to make this three-day affair one of the BEST ever.

Working harmoniously with the Board of the National Congress of Jewish Deaf, the Chicago committee is planning a workshop. Here, ideas will be exchanged by all those attending. The art of preparing kosher cuisine, social life, the problems of marriage and religion, and other things pertaining to the Jewish way of modern living will be brought up and discussed; these seminars will in no way conflict with the meetings and program outlined below.

The tentative program:

Wednesday, August 10 — Registration at 1 p.m. at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. Panel discussion and reception afterwards on beautiful Pool Terrace in the evening . . . Thursday, August 11 — meetings. Coronation Ball in the Banquet in the ballroom in the evening . . . Friday, August 12 — Banquet in the ballroom. Skits afterwards . . . Saturday, August 13 — Floor show and Dance.

The above program was carefully planned with the aid of Rabbi Victor H. Weissberg, the Spiritual Leader of Temple-Beth-El, the meeting place of the Chicago HAD.

Free time has been allotted for all, especially the women-folk to go downtown to fabulous State Street where they will find world famous Marshall Field's with its array of goods from all over — to their liking!

The Edgewater Beach Hotel has agreed to the lowest possible room rates for all who come. Rate cards will be mailed out soon.

The American Way—An Impression

By J. A. POPE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In the July, 1959, issue of DEAF WELFARE, the official organ of the National Council of Missioners and Welfare Officers to the Deaf, serving the deaf of Great Britain, appeared the following impressions of a Missioner on the deaf of the United States.)

During the month of October, 1958, it was my privilege to be the guest of Rev. S. L. Mathis, who is an Episcopalian Missionary to the Deaf in Maryland and Virginia, U.S.A. I went as a private individual, representing no organisation and paying own airline fares. It was understood that I was to accompany him during his everyday routine, and so gain a first-hand knowledge of American methods of teaching the deaf and discover what services were available for the welfare of the adult deaf.

Compared with Britain, America is a vast country; as I was only able to travel in those states within Mr. Mathis' area (approx. the size of England) I saw very little of it, even though we must have travelled some 2,000 miles. However, I met literally hundreds of deaf adults, students, and children, in their homes, clubs, colleges, and schools in the states of Maryland, Virginia, and Tennessee.

It is extremely difficult to attempt comparison between the system of deaf welfare in this country and that in the U.S.A., as the American outlook on educating the deaf and their after-care is entirely different. In the first place, the deaf leaving school in America possess language and consequently the ability to read and write. This in itself considerably reduces the need of missioners and welfare organisations as we know them in this country.

Work and Interests

Suitable employment may be found through officers equivalent to our D.R.O.'s in Employment Bureaux, or, as happens in many cases, the deaf person finds the employment of his choice by himself. Random examples of jobs in America for deaf men are: garage mechanic, silver engraver, comptometer operator, boot repairer, chief chef, rocket and aircraft fitter, bakery hand, upholsterer, garage pro-

prietor. Those women who work have jobs similar to deaf women in this country. Naturally, the deaf leaving Gallaudet College with degrees enter professions, mainly teaching in schools for the deaf throughout the U.S.A.

The deaf person who possess language, and is able to read and write, may increase his knowledge and social activities considerably. Most houses in America have large basements, and in them will be found electric drills, lathes, saws, together with a collection of technical books and magazines connected with that particular deaf person's hobby. The deaf people I met appeared to have TV sets, most had cars, whilst modern kitchens, washing machines, refrigerators, and labour-saving devices were commonplace; and all the houses I visited were owned by the deaf. In view of these home interests the deaf are not attracted to "club" life so greatly as are the deaf here, and in many cases there are no Missions or Institutes for them to go to.

The club I visited were organised, run, and paid for by the deaf themselves. The rent of the new club in Baltimore is 150 dollars per month. The bar serving alcoholic and soft drinks, the TV set, refrigerator, and other club fixtures and furnishings were also paid for by the deaf. All denominations may become club members; hearing and H.o.H. people are welcomed so long as club rules are observed. At no time did I witness any excessive drinking, drunkenness, or bad behaviour. The deaf clubs are quite separate, and have absolutely no connection with the church or any other organisation: they are owned by the deaf, for the deaf.

Spiritual Welfare

Among ministers of many denominations caring for the spiritual welfare of the deaf in America are Episcopalian priests, known as Missionaries. They are responsible for holding services on fixed dates in various hearing churches within a specified area. As these areas are huge and the churches scattered, the Missionary cannot help but waste a great deal of time in driving from one place to another, and it is usual for him to be away from home for several days per week. Apart from adminis-

tering to the deaf, he is also obliged to take services for ordinary hearing congregations in either "white" or "coloured" churches.

An Episcopalian service is very similar to a C. of E. service, though one must admit that these sermons preached would hardly be understood by the average deaf congregation in England. A deaf choir of men and women dressed in red and blue cassocks is not unusual; services are also held for mixed hearing and deaf congregations with the Missionary interpreting. It is the custom at the Communion Service to have children from 5 years upwards; thus, they are introduced to this Service early in their life. During the administration of the Holy Communion all ages go to the rail, and the unconfirmed young people, holding their hands at their sides, receive the blessing of the Church.

Intelligence and Self-Help

One cannot help but be amazed at the abundance of goodwill, friendship, and warmth extended to the stranger by the deaf, whilst lavish refreshments and meals are offered and accommodation provided for overnight stops in their homes. Their generosity is boundless, and their eager, intelligent questions about conditions in England, the deaf, signs and finger-spelling, Royalty, living standards, are endless. Here a comparison may be made with the materialistic and indifferent attitude which is prevalent among the English deaf. At no time was there any indication that they expected to be treated differently or sympathetically because of their handicap; indeed, they refused to accept anything which may be "tainted" with charity. Their attitude is: We are the ones who are deaf. Why should hearing people be expected to pay for anything we need? The deaf pay the Missionary's salary; they have also formed their own car insurance company; and now a new church for the deaf is being built in Baltimore at a cost of 259,000 dollars. This, too, will be maintained by the deaf. Without doubt there is a tremendous difference between the American deaf and the deaf of England.

Education

Apart from the obvious differences—country, environment, customs, habits—one is compelled to acknowledge that the American methods of educating deaf children are far superior to ours, and consequently the average deaf person possesses a higher standard of education on leaving school.

The prime purpose and aim of American schools for the deaf is to educate the pupils by any means which produces the best results. The chief concern of the teachers is to bring the level of education, general knowledge, and vocabulary up to, and in the case of Gallaudet College above, that of the average hearing American. Oralism and lip-reading are all very well, but under no circumstances are they allowed to take the place of, or interfere with, the real need of the deaf, which is education. While every school begins the education of deaf children with the oral method, in more than half the schools the combined method is used from the middle school stage. Every modern facility and known device is test, tried and proved, and subsequently placed at the disposal of the teachers and pupils to ensure that they are taught. Who can say they have failed?

The American deaf person is better equipped to enter the hearing world than the deaf of this country. He certainly does not speak or lip-read any better or worse than the deaf here, but the advantage he possesses over his English counterpart is language, grammar, and vocabulary. He can therefore read, write, and continually improve his mind and education. The effect this has on the American hearing public is not to be disregarded.

Deaf Citizens

A deaf person in America is regarded as just that. He is not regarded as a person who, because he is deaf, must also be backward and ignorant, simply because the public of the U.S.A. is aware and knows that the deaf are neither backward nor ignorant. A deaf person being interviewed for a job is not asked if he can read or write, as the employer knows that he can, and the question is superfluous, if not insulting. Furthermore, the hearing public of the U.S.A. do not stand and gape at deaf people who are signing or finger-spelling.

Under these conditions it will be

seen the American deaf are enabled to enter, as fully, as possible, into the normal activities of hearing people. The limits, obstacles, and frustrations which are known so well to the deaf over here do not apply in America. Ever before them are the many deaf, yet distinguished and successful careerists, setting an example and paving the way for future generations of similarly handicapped people. What is there to show or to be proud of in England? Where is our College for the Deaf? How many of our deaf hold degrees, or occupy professional jobs? How many, one may ask, can attempt the tremendous task of reading the Bible or Prayer Book? The hard fact remains that the American educational authorities have attempted and achieved what we in this country are merely fumbling for.

In spite of their excellent educational facilities and the opportunities offered, there are bound to be some failures. Just as there are backward hearing children so there are backward deaf and therefore backward adults whether they live in America or England. Those that live in America largely depend on the rehabilitation personnel in Employment Bureaux to assist them or, failing that, the Missionary finds time to help. In most cases, as in England, he is found employment or, at the last resort, draws unemployment benefit.

Can missionaries and welfare officers learn anything from American methods. No, because there is no welfare service for the deaf in the U.S.A. There are only the Missionaries and unpaid lay-workers whose main care is the spiritual welfare of the deaf.

The Americans have their way of doing things and we have ours, with an eye on English customs and traditions, but sometimes we are inclined to rest on our past achievement and fail to peer over the sides of the rut. How far have we come, and where are we going? In fact, have we reached a dead-end? Are we going to use our imagination and vision, or are we always going to leave the initiative to others and be content to plod along afterwards at some future unknown date? The facts speak for themselves. As long as the deaf continue to suffer the imposition of an oral education, they will always need a special adult welfare service. The Americans have shown us the way, let us accept it. It is not the missionary who is at fault, it is "oralism."



Neesam Gets Scout Award

Ralph Frederick Neesam, above, a teacher and scoutmaster in the California School for the Deaf, Berkeley, was awarded the Silver Antelope by Region Twelve of the Boy Scouts of America in ceremonies in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, on November 14. He was introduced by George Mardikian, famed San Francisco restaurateur, and was one of but six men in the entire western region receiving the honor. The Silver Antelope ranks second only to the Silver Buffalo, highest honor a scoutmaster can receive.

Neesam has been in charge of the Boy Scouts at the California School since 1944, and he has developed the troop into one of the best known scout groups on the West Coast. The troop is frequently called upon to appear at conventions and other gatherings to demonstrate scouting in the sign language. Neesam and his boys help start off the United Crusade almost every year and are credited with much of the success of the campaign. They appeared before the National Kiwanis convention when it met in San Francisco, and they have shown their investiture ceremonies on television on numerous occasions.

Ralph is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Neesam, of Delavan, Wisconsin. His father is known to all the deaf. He was a teacher in the Wisconsin school for some fifty years, until he retired recently, and he is a former president of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. Since Ralph's parents are deaf, he is a master of the sign language and an expert interpreter. He is popular with the deaf members of the staff of the California School, who consider him "one of them". He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of the Gallaudet College Normal Department.

Oscar Guire Sees Hilo, Molokai, Maui, and Kauai

Plane Service Excellent; People Are Very Helpful

By OSCAR GUIRE

After I had spent six months in Honolulu, the time came for me to see the other islands. I decided on four months for Hilo and a total of one week for Molokai, Maui, and Kauai. I did not care to travel by airplane. But in order to see what I wanted to see, I had to make eight flights for a total of 600 miles. I shipped my two scooters ahead of me to Hilo by barge. Hawaiian Airways was controlled by outside interests. It had large new airplanes. Trans-Pacific Airlines was owned by local people. It emphasized its "personalized service."

Mayeda, a salesman for TPA, helped me plan my trip. He arranged with agents on Molokai, Maui, and Hawaii to meet me at airports and take me to a hotel. Kauai was in the opposite direction and so was not considered until my return four months later. Mayeda was born and educated in Japan. He lived in T.H. a long time. He taught in a Japanese language school and knew many old Japanese families. Under the pressure of war hysteria the owners of the schools closed them and later sold them at low prices. After the war courts ordered the return of the properties to the

original owners. All children go to public school in the morning. Some of them also go to private schools in the afternoon to learn their ancestors' language.

While I was in Hilo, Mayeda left TPA to work for the newly formed Japan Air Lines. JAL advertised their use of American pilots and Japanese hostesses. I saw it as a subtly suggested combination of safety and sex.

Mayeda said to me, "The Japanese way of bathing is good. Would you mind bathing with other people? If you prefer to bathe alone, it is not hard to get a chance to do so. Japanese hotels are cheaper than other hotels."

I answered, "I would not mind. Most deaf boys go to residential schools where they get used to group bathing. I would like to try Japanese hotels." With the Japanese bathing is more than a matter of cleanliness. They make it also a social matter and practice mixed bathing. My landlady in Hilo denied that Japanese women bathed with male strangers. She admitted that they bathed with male relatives and male friends. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ever of South Gate,

California, have a son on Formosa. They showed me a letter from him in which he described his bathing experience in Tokyo. He and two other airmen were bathing when a Japanese and his wife came in and bathed with them.

Japanese tubs are about three feet high and are often made of wood. Two I saw seemed to be large enough to hold six standing persons comfortably. They did not seem practical for lying down. I saw one which was so small that it seemed impossible for a single person to lie down. Where I saw a Japanese tub, I also saw two or more showers. I used only a shower. I could not climb into a Japanese tub. I was always alone, though I never locked the door. Once I found two men outside waiting for their turn.

Kaunakakai, the largest town on Molokai, was my first stopover. Mel McGuire, TPA district manager for Molokai, met me and took charge of me. He showed me a part of the island. Molokai seemed to be the principal island for pineapple growing. I saw how the fruit was harvested. A collecting truck had a long conveyor sticking out from the side. Men, prob-

At the left is the mill of Hilo Sugar Company, one of the 27 sugar plantation companies. Sugar is the most important industry of Hawaii. About five percent of the raw sugar production is refined locally for local use. The rest is shipped to California for refining. The other picture shows Hanalei Bay, Kauai. (Hawaii Sugar Planters Association and TPA Aloha Airlines Photos.)



ably ten, were stationed along the conveyor. As the truck moved forward, the men walked between rows of pineapple plants. They cut the fruit loose from the plants and put it on the conveyor which carried the fruit into the truck.

Mel and I talked a great deal. Nothing was very important. Things such as: He had a football scholarship at the University of Wisconsin. He had a brother who was a member of the territorial legislature. He once owned the hotel where he would take me. He had an eighth interest in the Wil-lows. I know that place, one of the nicest eating places in Honolulu. He took me to Molokai Seaside Inn. There was only one other hotel which was of a commercial type and did not get any tourists. I spent two nights at the inn a \$3.50 a day.

Next day Mel showed me the rest of the island. He was interested to know that I had known Carol and Viola Land in school. He had recently met them at a party given in their honor. I saw the estate in which Viola had an interest. I met few of her relatives. I stood on a cliff and looked at a colony of lepers 2000 feet below. The colony can be reached only by airplane. It is on the seashore, but there is no shipping. The lepers are allowed to marry. Their babies are taken away as soon as born.

When I finished dinner Mrs. Pali, the manager, Helen the waitress, and the cook sat at my table. We had a great time. Helen warned me that I was in danger of getting married. She told me that she was engaged to marry an airman in November, which was eight months away. In a letter from Hilo. I told her that I could not see how her man could wait so long. In less than four months she married and moved to California. Before I went to bed, I wrote the following:

An Ode in Prose

I am overwhelmed by what I have been seeing six months. First, Goddess Audrey and Gladys, then Queen Doris. Now Helen of Molokai. Who in Maui tomorrow? And others not named to me. Ye Gods! Where did the ancient Japanese find their first women? O, Mikado. Sic your girls on the over-lords. Win them, confound them, turn them out. Then get out yourself and leave the land to those who will water their cherry trees with the sweat of their brows.

I had just paid my hotel bill when Mel showed up to put me on an air-plane for Maui. He told the clerk to



This handbill appeared in six colors advertising a variety show from Japan. In ancient Japan only men appeared on the stage. The Japanese stage is now dominated by women to the extent of their taking male roles as well as playing the female parts.

return my money. Future events proved that he would have paid for my meals, too, if it were not for my practice of paying after each meal.

I do not remember the names of the towns on Maui. An agent took me to a hotel where he had obtained a reservation for me. I could not accept the room because it was on a second story and there was no hand rail along the stairs. I preferred, but did not require, a hand rail for each side. When there was only one rail, I could go forward in one direction and backward in the opposite direction.

We tried a hotel across the street. The landlord gave me a room. Parts of the building had been built at different times, and as a result the floor was uneven. It almost caused me to fall. The landlord changed his mind and refused to keep me. After much telephoning a room was found several miles away. There was no eating place on the block. It was dangerous for me to cross a street without a scooter. The landlord gave me a room. Parts of room.

I did not try to see any of the sights of Maui this time. I thought that the risk of bad weather would be less on my return. Since I stopped over on Molokai, I had to go to Maui to get on an airplane for Hilo.

On arrival in Hilo I was taken to Hotel Miyako. Mayeda had mentioned another hotel, but the local agent had

his ideas and took me to one which proved to be the best Japanese hotel in town. Madeline, the landlady, gave me a nice room for \$40 a month. The hotel served meals. Every day I had breakfast for 75 cents and a Japanese dinner for one dollar. I was given so much to eat that I did not need any lunch. I could have American dinner for the same price if I wanted it. The rooms on the first floor were furnished with American beds. Upstairs there was one large room furnished with Japanese beds. They are thick pads which can be rolled and put away in daytime. The room was divided by a curtain into two parts, one for men and the other for women. I did not see the room because there was no hand rail along the stairs. The kitchen and two dining rooms were in the basement. Meals were brought to my room. There was an American tub on the first floor, but I preferred to go down to the basement for a shower.

Madeline had two helpers in daytime but none at night. She was often absent in the evening, and I was usually the only person in the hotel. She would ask me to look after the hotel. There was nothing for me to do except to tell comers where she was and when she would be back. She often gave me a soft drink or ice cream or Japanese food at night. She gave up auto driving, but there was a man friend who drove her around often. I estimated

her age to be 45, and she looked good for her age.

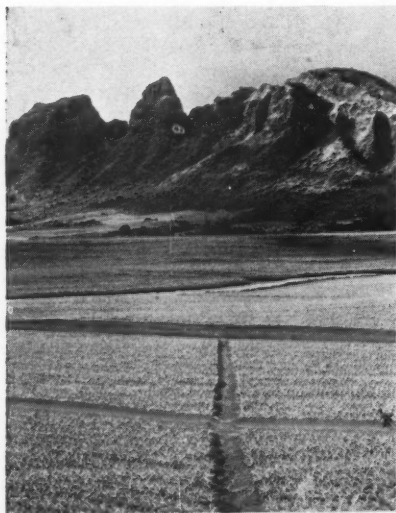
Madeline could qualify as geisha in her youth. Her mother was a teacher of Japanese dancing, singing, and music in T. H. At one time she was a singing member of a troupe which toured the mainland. She gave me a demonstration of Japanese music. She knelt on the floor and pounded the floor with two wooden cylinders covered with colored yarn. She showed me her samisen (Japanese guitar). I saw her teach friends how to do the bon dance.

She was married to a habitual drunkard but stuck to him until he died. Japanese women were supposed to make the best wives. AJA women were considered to be less satisfactory. Many men went to Japan for their wives. It did not always work.

Madeline built a little fortune by operating a barber shop. Her husband helped when he was sober. When she stopped barbering, she bought two small hotels. The other one had four rooms for permanent residents and one large room for large parties. Women barbers are common in T.H. I had my hair cut by a woman in Hilo and by a man in Honolulu.

Madeline's parents were back in Japan for their last days. They begged her to move to Japan. She refused to leave T.H. She said that food in Japan was unclean. I thought that she was referring to the Asian practice of using fresh human manure.

Madeline subscribed to *Hawaii Times* and *Hawaii Hochi* which were printed in Honolulu and sent out as air mail. She read the Japanese sections (4 to 8 pages each). I read the English section (2 to 4 pages each). I liked them



better than the Hilo newspaper which was full of local news which bored me. Without the Japanese language newspapers I would have missed many interesting things. It indirectly led to much publicity for me.

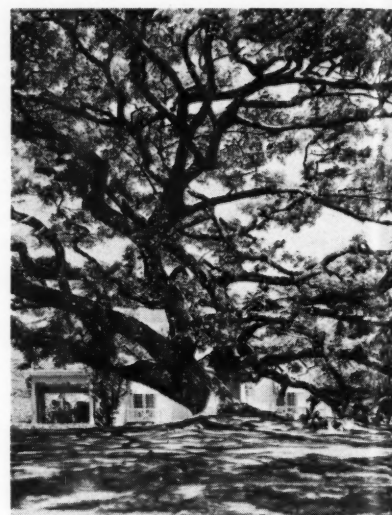
The best thing which I found in the Hilo newspaper was an advertisement of fresh lichee for which I had been watching. I bought a bag, probably one pound, for 49 cents. It was delicious. When I went back for more, there was none to be had. The store was not Chinese. The grocer suggested the Chinese store across the street. He went over and got some for me. The price was 75 cents a pound. The Red Rooster had everything except dried lichee. Dried lichee is common on the mainland and is commonly known as lichee nuts. In my younger days I used to get free dried lichee with a Chinese dinner. Recently I ate some dried lichee and was surprised that it did not please me any more. The Chinese Communists have been reported to be exporting lichee liqueur to Asian nations as a part of their efforts to build up good will.

The volcanoes are unpredictable. Mauna Loa is dangerous to property but not to life. At one time a flow almost destroyed Hilo. People got ready to leave by sea. Some people sold their real estate at low cash prices. The army bombed the flow in a vain attempt to divert the flow from the city. The flow stopped just before the city. About ten years ago there was a flow in the opposite direction. It wiped out a village. The people had time to move their movable property.

The pit of Kilauea is what made the Hawaiian islands world famous. It was full of boiling lava for many years. It was safe to watch. It often overflowed on the floor of the crater. About 20 years ago the lava drained into the earth. About ten years ago the lava came back for four months and went away again.

At 4 a.m. on May 31, 1954, the pit erupted with molten lava at the edge. At 9 a.m. the activity began to decline. At noon there was no more molten lava. There were gas blasts for several more days before the National Park Service declared the eruption to be

Pineapple fields in Kauai. Pineapple growing and canning is the second leading industry. It is surpassed by only the sugar industry in importance to the economic life of the islands. Tourists are next to the pineapple industry in economic importance. (Hawaii Visitors Bureau Photo)



Monkeypod tree on the west side of the island of Hawaii. Monkeypod wood is white with an irregular red center. Oscar Guire was told that the strange name originated in the belief that the seed pods on the ground underneath are dropped to the ground by monkeys. (Hawaii Visitors Bureau photo)

at an end.

I had the bad luck to miss the best part by just one day. By previous arrangements with a tour agent my sightseeing tour started on June 1, which turned out to be the second day of the eruption. Parked at the close observation point. I saw one big blast. Thus I can claim to have seen an eruption, but there was not much to what I saw. I was disappointed not to have seen molten lava. In 1955 Kilauea erupted with molten lava at a wild place outside the crater. If I had been there, I could not have seen anything. Some people were trapped. The park rangers had a hard time in rescuing them. I do not remember exactly how long the eruption lasted. I believe about ten days. The roads were blocked to keep people away.

Kilauea can be dangerous with a gas blast. At one time before the coming of white men a victorious Hawaiian army was divided into three parts for marching home. The middle part was destroyed by blasts.

The usual procedure for a tourist in Honolulu to make a side trip to Maui and Hawaii is to fly to Maui; then after a sightseeing tour of Maui, fly to Hilo; see some sights around Hilo; drive across the island, seeing sights on the way, to the other side; after seeing sights on the other side, fly back to Honolulu. In this way be

sees all he should see. He can reverse the route if he wants to.

My situation was different. I made plans with an agent for a circular tour of 600 miles to be covered in three days. The cost was \$7.50 a day for a guide-driver (not required for one who can drive) and nine cents a mile for a car. The agent paid for the gasoline and oil. At the National Park headquarters, which is next door to Volcano House, I saw colored motion pictures of the last pit boiling of Kilauea and the last flow of Mauna Loa. It was a good show. It took 45 minutes. I spent the night at the famous Volcano House which is on the edge of the crater. The pit is at the other side of the crater, one or two miles away. Its eruptions can be seen at the hotel. Each room has twin beds and bath. The rate was \$13 for one night and three meals.

There was no other hotel. There was a cheaper lodge two miles away, but it could not get any business without a long eruption. The driver returned to Hilo, 20 miles away, for the night. I saw a beautiful black sand beach formed by the disintegration of black lava. I spent the second night at Waimea where few tourists go.

A man from Japan came to heal sick people. He did not use religion. His method was to use psychology on a group of people. He claimed to be able to cure paralysis, but he said that he could not help me because I could not know what he said. He promised to let me watch him work without any charge. He did not keep his word, and I did not remind him of it.

I put my hand on a table, and he put his on it. I left a strong vibration. I did not see anything in his hand. At another time a woman put her hand on the table. Another woman put her hand on the first woman's shoulder. He put his hand on the table. The look of astonishment on their faces showed that they both felt vibration. I watched his hand but saw nothing in it.

Two boys about to graduate from the University of Hawaii came. One was looking for a job. The other preferred to move to the mainland. The first one lived next door to a deaf girl. He asked me to teach him signs to use with her. I suggested the manual alphabet as better. He did not want it.

A team of swimmers came from Japan. At the same time the queen and

one of the two princesses of the cherry blossom festival in Honolulu came. It was the girls' duty to help entertain important visitors from Japan. The queen did no seem to feel well. She stayed in her room when she did not have to go to the contest. The princess stayed in the lobby and was lively and friendly. The Hilo newspaper published a picture of the princess kissing a wet swimmer.

As groups, Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans looked the same to me. As individuals their skin color varied all the way from white to dark brown with light to medium tan as the most common shade. The princess of the festival, my queen Doris, Gladys, and Haru were darker than the queen of the festival, my goddess Audrey, Helen, and Madeline. I cannot say that any one group was more attractive than the other group. Haru was medium tan or light brown. Her youngest full brother, who was her night clerk, was white or nearly so. She had another full brother, who was much darker. She was in her own words—like a Filipino. All these people had straight black hair. Madeline's servant, Rose, showed me her little grandson. His wavy brown hair puzzled me. She explained that her daughter was married to a white soldier. I noticed almond eyes only in professional dancers from Japan, who danced in the ancient Japanese way.

Kenneth, Madeline's faithful friend, was a painting contractor. His skin was naturally light tan. He pulled up his sleeve to show that constant exposure to the sun had made him darker in parts. Using his business connections, he helped me get a storage bat-

tery at a big discount. I wonder if they have married. She seemed to be afraid to marry again.

It is customary for an American of Asian ancestry to have an English name for first name to show nationality and an Asian name for middle name to show ancestry. If he has two given names, he usually prefers to use the first one. The customs are not strictly observed. Momi had no other given name. When Madeline was busy, I brought mail in from the mail box at the entrance to the driveway. I always knew her as Madeline Matsunaga. I was puzzled to see a letter addressed to Akiki Matsunaga. She was excited and happy. She explained that her parents in Japan liked to use her middle name. She was saddened by their remark that they did not expect to live much longer.

Grace was not given the name at birth. Her parents did not know any English and were afraid of making a bad choice. Later she named herself after her Sunday school teacher.

Japanese names usually have more than one syllable while Chinese and Korean names generally have only one syllable. I had business with the law firm of Lam and Pai. I thought that they were of Chinese ancestry until I read of Lam's election as president of the Korean Chamber of Commerce.

The director of the Institute of Oriental Metaphysics in Tokyo came on a lecture tour. Hide, a sister-in-law of his, came with him. He made predictions with the aid of wooden blocks and bamboo sticks. I saw them on a table. I did not see him use them. When he visited the volcanoes, he pre-



Halawa Valley, Molokai. (TPA Aloha Airlines Photo)



Iao Needle, Maui. A volcanic freak 1200 feet above the floor of Iao Valley. Said to be the inspiration for many of Mark Twain's writings. (TPA Aloha Airlines Photo)

dicted an eruption in two years. A minor eruption came in one month and an other minor one in one year.

Before I left Honolulu I learned that Mrs. Howson and Mrs. Lohmeyer were coming. Mr. Howson had been one of my teachers, and I had stayed at their house a few days. When I arrived in Hilo, I sent Mrs. Howson a message through Keach. They stayed at another hotel in Hilo during their sightseeing tour of the islands. When they came to see me, the old man called Hide from her room. They sat near us and watched our signs.

If I watched Hide's face and body, she could watch my signs with equal frankness. I guessed her age to be about 35. She could not be described as beautiful. There was an exotic quality about her which made her attractive to me. She knew a little English. I did not try to talk to her until she and the old man were ready to go on to the mainland. She did not understand all of what I wrote. She showed one word to Madeline to explain. When she shook hands with me, I said, "Wait

Naha Stone, Hilo. TPA Aloha Airlines hostesses by the Stone. The ancient kingdom of the island of Mawaii did not have hereditary royalty. The kings were chosen by popular will for their ability to move the stone. When the united kingdom was founded in 1795, hereditary royalty was established (TPA Aloha Airlines Photo)

for me in California." Madeline looked at me gravely and said, "What would you do with her?" I said, "Marry her." Everybody laughed. When the old man started to go out, he folded his hands and bowed to the counter. There was no one behind the counter.

There was no place in Hilo which had a floor show regularly. When a troupe from Japan finished a nine-month contract with Club Ginzo in Honolulu, it was engaged by a Hilo cafe for one week. I went there. I was the only one to order dinner. Later a large crowd came in for drinks. My waitress warned me to pay before the start of the show to void paying ten percent more. The show was good, though a little vulgar in a crude way in one act.

A variety show from Japan came to tour the islands and the states. I enjoyed it. When the manager of the theater saw me waiting at the ticket window, he let me in at once. I watched them get the stage ready. It seemed that the manager of the show did most of the work herself. She also took part in the acting. The cast was all-girl, though there were male roles. The Japanese stage is traditionally all-girl, but both men and women are used in Japanese movies. There was a man who went ahead of the show to make arrangements. The orchestra pit was not used. Some of the cast sat on chairs on the stage and gave music and took turns in the acting. The admission was one dollar. They played in Honolulu one or two weeks and in Hilo two days. Smaller towns got one day each.

When I was on Molokai, I heard about the song, "The Cock-eyed Mayor

of Kaunakakai" by Anderson. Mel told me that it was famous. I tried to get it at Hilo County Library. They told me to try a music store. The manager of a music store had his secretary type the words for me and gave me a copy of the music. He told me that the composer in Honolulu would give me more copies for my friends on the mainland. When I was back in Honolulu, I went to the Packard auto agency and asked about extra copies. The manager phoned the composer. I was asked to come to his office. I balked because I knew that it was almost impossible for me to find parking space near his office. He sent five autographed copies to the agency for me to pick up the next day.

A TPA salesman helped me work out the details of my return to Honolulu. I was sorry to leave Hotel Miyako and kissed Madeline goodbye. I accepted Mel McGuire's invitation to stop over in Kaunakakai again.

When I arrived on Maui, I was taken to the hotel where I had stayed before. The next day, after seeing the sights, I called on Dr. Leebrick. He had been my supervisor at California School for the Deaf when I was eleven years old. He was a graduate student at that time. He taught history at the University of Hawaii many years. When he retired two years before, he was appointed president of the junior college on Maui. He did not remember my name, but he remembered my curly golden hair.

(To be continued)



The Educational Front and Parents' Department

By W. T. Griffing, Editor

We would feel positively indecent were we to start this without first making a low bow to our little friend, the dead line. Come to think of it, this particular line has enabled us to break even the thickest ice; it has either ushered us in the front or the back door



W. T. GRIFFING

of your pleasant home. We know it has kept us in good company, and for that we are grateful. What more could one expect of just a little line?

It will soon be Christmas. We are not so certain Pal Jess Smith is going to let us hang our delayed sock at the Parent-Education fireplace this time. We have written a letter to Santa which we would like to share with you. Are you game?

A \$1000 to the NAD makes a wonderful gift.

Dear Santa:

Please bring to our schools appropriations in just proportion to those granted other agencies of learning. For a long time too many have had to console themselves with the crumbs. More money is urgently needed to bring added happiness and usefulness to the deaf students of today and of tomorrow. Do not be swayed by all that array of glittering words which will somehow try to convince you that the residential schools have outlived their usefulness—look deep into the heart of a deaf, for there you shall find the truth;

Dallas needs you, sure as sin.

And, Santa,

Please see it that our schools are staffed by well-trained and well-qualified personnel, dedicated to that long, hard task of helping deaf children to grow. Make them humble, Santa, for even a Ph.D. or a Phi Beta Kappa is not enough to unlock the secret compartment to a deaf child's heart. Instead of gloating, "Well, I taught those children something today!", let each one feel that he learned something that will make of him a better teacher, and let him remember that the minds and the hearts of the children are not set to function solely between the hours of 8-4 on week days;

Try to make the NAD list of "Georges."

And, Santa,

Go to the superintendent and to those in positions of trust in our special field to whisper to them that the deaf do look to them for leadership. Let them not forget, Santa, that the people best qualified to speak for the deaf are the deaf, themselves. They know better than anyone else just what it is to be without hearing and, often, speech. Some persons, whom we shall call theorists, might speak for the minds and the vocal cords of some of the deaf but never, Santa, can they speak for their hearts and their souls. This is in the hands of God;

That trip to Mexico City sounds tempting.

And, Santa,

Mingle freely with us and the pupils in our schools to help us make them alert to the many learning opportunities with which they are surrounded, also help make them more appreciative of all efforts directed in their behalf. Bring us more of the type that will "grind" instead of whine. It is not so important whether these children speak and speechread or use the language that flows off graceful fingers—just so they want to learn, and do learn, is all we ask;

A dollar a month is still the hottest bargain.

And, Santa,

Please bring to each school a large and enthusiastic alumni body, a group that is appreciative of all that is being done in the face of great obstacles. Let the members look up to the mountain top of hope rather than down into the valley of despair. Tell them they have a right to expect more only when they are willing to do more; let them extend the hand of fellowship to the man in charge and say, "Friend, count on me for any help I can give." Should one of the group make an unusual success of life, join in the plaudits that are his and say, "Brother, I am proud of you!" With all of this, Santa, would surely come the NAD that conscientious deaf persons have dreamed of for lo! these many years.

Learn to say No! when asked to loan your WORKER!

This is a big order, Santa. But if you can put all, or most of it into our

sock, we will not ask for a single other thing!

Your friend,
The Three R's Man.

Plunk down your dollar like a good fellow.

Even if this is too late for Christmas, there is always the New Year which follows in its wake. We hope the line we are using this time will strike a responsive chord somewhere inside you and that you will play it for all it is worth. Anyway, thank you for reading this far with.

—WTG.

Ohio Home for Aged And Infirm Deaf Expands

The Ohio Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf is a private charitable community effort of the adult deaf of Ohio through the Alumni Association of the Ohio School for the Deaf. It expresses though its work the concept of the deaf that the welfare of their aged and infirm is THEIR concern. Since its founding in 1896, the Home has always provided for all who applied for admission. It offers not only the essentials of living, but also the companionship of kindred friends and solicitous Christian care.

The Home is located on Sunbury Road in Central College, a quiet little community some 12 miles north of Columbus in the vicinity of the Hoover Dam recreation area. At this time it is a home to more than 50 adult deaf and deaf-blind residents from all parts of Ohio.

The recent years have witnessed a phenomenal growth of the Home. One result was an increase of efforts to provide more adequately for the residents. This has expressed itself in the development of a master plan for the rebuilding of the Home which, when complete, will cost more than one half million dollars.

The work of the Home is well known to the social conscious. Both Governor Lausche and Governor Disalle have endorsed the project, and its work has received the highest commendation from officials of Ohio and the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Home is a model increasingly of interest to the deaf in other states who are desirous of providing their aged and infirm with similar facilities.

Further Details on Mexico City Tour

It was announced in *THE SILENT WORKER* last month that NAD members attending the Dallas convention, July 2-9, 1960, will have an opportunity to join a tour to Mexico City and environments immediately following the convention.

The trip will be made from Laredo, Texas, by special air-conditioned pullman on the "Aztec Eagle," crack train of the National Railways of Mexico. Cost for the trip will be \$127.75 per person, and this includes rail and pullman fare, hotel bills, sightseeing trips in the vicinity of Mexico City, and all meals (except on the train). From Laredo, Texas, tourists will be transferred to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, leaving at 6:15 p.m., July 10. Returning the train will leave Mexico City for Nuevo Laredo at 8:10 a.m., July 17.

It will be necessary for members joining the tour to make their own arrangements for travel from Dallas to Laredo. They may go by train or plane, or they may drive their own cars. If there are a sufficient number going by train, the NAD and officials of the National Railways of Mexico will arrange for transportation from Dallas to Laredo by way of San Antonio by special pullman. The fare will be \$19.65 from Dallas to Laredo and returning to San Antonio. One-way plane fare from Dallas to Laredo is \$30.31. Tourists may drive their cars from Dallas to San Antonio and take the train from San Antonio to Laredo. This train leaves San Antonio at 12:40 p.m., on July 10 and arrives in Laredo at 4:20 p.m. The round trip fare from San Antonio to Laredo by coach is \$4.00, a special rate.

The National Railways of Mexico have offered this tour on numerous past occasions, and it has been thoroughly enjoyed by countless visitors to Mexico. The trip includes visits to:

Mexico City and the sights therein, with time for shopping.

The Shrine of Guadalupe, Monastery of Acolman, the Pyramids.

Xochimilco, Cuernavaca, Hacienda Vista Hermosa, including a gondola ride through the canals and floating gardens of Xochimilco, and a visit to the Palace of Cortes.

Tasco, a fabulous old mining town dating from the time of the Aztecs.

A night will be spent here at the Hotel de la Borda.

University City, for a look at the ultra-modern atmosphere of Mexico. From here on a clear day can

be seen the eternally snow-capped volcanoes of Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl.

The cost of this tour is an unusual bargain because tourists have the benefit of the exchange rate of \$12.50 pesos for one dollar.



Stalling Along...

By Stahl Butler

Executive Director, Michigan Association for Better Hearing

Special education for deaf children in the Soviet Union begins in nurseries for deaf children aged one to three years, says Dr. T. Franklin Hunt in an article in the October *Volta Review*. Dr. Hunt gives impressions he gained from visiting schools for the deaf in Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad on a trip sponsored by the Comparative Education Society in September, 1958.

Kindergartens for five to seven year olds are described as operating on a schedule of "twelve months a year and twelve hours a day away from home." The future course of the deaf child's education is determined when he is about seven years old by a committee of medical and educational experts.

Since most Soviet children are taken to clinics for compulsory examinations several times during the first year of their lives, Dr. Hunt observes that it seems logical to expect that hearing loss would be discovered at an early age and remedial work started immediately. Another advantage of the system is the fact that parents are required to take courses instructing them how to rear their deaf children.

In interviews with teachers of the deaf, Dr. Hunt found that since Soviet educators do not regard innate ability or heredity as influencing factors, they subscribe to the theory that any deviation from the normal is caused by differences in environment. Deafness was invariably attributed to some disease suffered by either the child himself or by the mother during pregnancy.

Probably many Michigan deaf know of the very capable young man who for ten years has had the problem of indecent exposure. We tried to get the services of a psychiatrist for him, but none would take the case for what we could pay because of the slowness of working through an interpreter. Fol-

All reservations must be made before the time of the NAD convention, and the sooner, the better. If you are interested in this trip, you are requested to write immediately to the National Association of the Deaf, 2495 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley 4, California.

lowing a long devious history of efforts to help this man and his family, the Reverend Harold Romine and I came into contact with a judge who was especially concerned about the welfare of the people who came before him. As a result of conferences with all concerned, the young man volunteered for commitment to one of Michigan's mental hospitals. Every Friday now I drive thirty-seven miles to interpret for a hour's therapy. The psychologist, who is carrying out the therapy under the direction of a psychiatrist, is most encouraged with results so far and there seems little doubt that the man will eventually gain his freedom and can go back to his growing family.

I heard just the other day of a fine young deaf person who was helped by a psychiatrist through an interpreter.

Doesn't this show the need for Durwood Young's project for a mental health facility in the Midwest? Of course, the reader must understand that the deaf don't need mental help more than other people; they just need this service as much as other people. As we all know, deafness cuts across all levels and conditions of society.

And I hope that my readers will not think that I write about unusual cases from a morbid sense of making news. "Stalling Along" was started more than ten years ago for the purpose of letting deaf people know about the unfortunate ones of their society. I think that the deaf man and wife who drive down to their deaf club in their fine clothes and fine car have only a limited opportunity to know about the deaf people who do not have sufficient food, let alone adequate clothing and transportation to get to a meeting of the deaf. Hence the purpose of "Stalling Along."

Death Takes Charles J. Falk, Well-Known Nebraskan

By THOMAS R. PETERSON

Charles J. Falk, of Omaha, Nebraska, one of the most beloved deaf persons in the Midwest passed away early the morning of October 21. His death came as a stunning blow to the entire community of deaf people in the Omaha-Council Bluffs area. To them he was just the right type of deaf man, wise and considerate, patient and understanding, and possessing an unceasing interest in and an unswerving loyalty to his fellow deaf people; in short, he was an ideal deaf man.

Mr. Falk was stricken with acute appendicitis on October 10 and rushed to an Omaha hospital for an emergency operation. After a week of confinement at the hospital he was brought back home for what was assumed to be a normal recovery, but early in the afternoon of October 19 there was a sudden relapse and complications set in, from which he failed to rally. His wife, Mrs. Ruth Falk, and her deaf brother, Hans A. Neujahr, and his wife, Rose, were at the bedside when the final moment came.

From Wednesday night, the 21st, to Saturday, the 24th, during which time Mr. Falk's body lay in state at the Crosby-Kunold Mortuary in Omaha, there was a long and steady procession of people, both deaf and hearing, including relatives from both sides of the family and older pupils of the Nebraska School for the Deaf, and hundreds of friends and acquaintances who came to pay their last respects. At 10 o'clock Saturday morning funeral services were conducted in the chapel of the mortuary, with Rev. Mr. Ernest Mappes of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church for the deaf officiating both orally and manually, and with Mrs. Dora Miller of the same church giving a most graceful rendition in signs of the hymn "Abide With Me." There were around 250 people present at the funeral, thus making it one of the largest ever seen in Omaha for a departed deaf person. Among them were friends from all points of Nebraska.

Interment took place in Forest Lawn Cemetery in Omaha. Pallbearers were J. W. Jackson, superintendent of the Nebraska School, and George Thompson, principal of the same school, and T. Scott Cuscaden, Nick Petersen, Thomas Peterson, and George

Propp, all four from the Omaha Division of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

In the death of Mr. Falk, the deaf lost a leader, loyal friend, outstanding teacher, confidant and counselor, and faithful member of countless organizations of the deaf, both local and national. His passing leaves a void in the state and local circles of the deaf that will be impossible to fill for a long time.

Mr. Falk was an active member of the various local organizations of the deaf, including the Omaha Club of the Deaf and the NSD Alumni Association, and the Nebraska Association of the Deaf and the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf through Omaha Division No. 32. He was rarely absent whenever there was a meeting or social affair of the local deaf, and one could see him mingling with all types of deaf people and treating them all with equal courtesy and consideration. He was a Century Club member of the National Association of the Deaf. He was the Nebraska delegate to the 1957 convention of the NAD in St. Louis. In the field of teaching he belonged to other associations, such as the Nebraska Educational Association and the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, and he was a familiar figure at the CAID meeting at Colorado Springs last summer.

Mr. Falk was an officer in many local groups of the deaf as well past secretary of Nebraska Association of the Deaf. He had held all offices in the Omaha NFSD division and was delegate to the 1943 convention of the NFSD in Chicago. He was secretary for a term in the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf after their meeting in 1949 at St. Augustine, Florida, and was secretary-treasurer for a year in the Midwest Athletic Association of the Deaf.

Mr. Falk was a writer of exceptional ability, having been editor of the Alumni News in the Nebraska Journal many years and associate editor on the staff of the OCD News of the Omaha Club of the Deaf. He also contributed to THE SILENT WORKER. He was an outstanding public speaker and was noted for clarity and brevity in the use of the sign language.



During the past year Mr. Falk had been taking graduate work at the University of Omaha with view to obtaining a M.A. degree in Education. He attended daily classes at the University during the summer and was still at it every week and every day for six weeks in the summer and was still at work when death claimed him.

Mr. Falk was born in Omaha, September 24, 1902, and became deaf at an early age from spinal meningitis. He attended the Nebraska School and graduated in 1920. In 1925 he graduated from Gallaudet College with a B.A. degree. He started his teaching career at the Florida School for the Deaf, where he remained two years, and next taught at the Mississippi School for eight years. For the last 22 years of his life he was a teacher at the Nebraska School, specializing in mathematics for the older pupils in the high class department. He was married to Miss Ruth Neujahr of Omaha on December 25, 1938, and they were an inseparable couple for almost 21 years.

The students at NSD who were in Mr. Falk's class are campaigning for a memorial to him, the nature of which has not decided. Readers of the SW who knew Mr. Falk and are interested can make contributions to the drive to the Charles J. Falk Memorial Fund, in care of Nebraska School for the Deaf, Omaha 4, Nebraska.



Random Jottings

By Bernard Teitelbaum

4014 Saline Street
Pittsburgh 17, Pennsylvania

'Tis been said that truth is stranger than fiction. Experience proves the truth of this assertion. Certain occurrences in real life may be beyond the conjecture of the human mind and never be considered possible. Yet they do occur, and when the mind delves into the reasons, the solutions seem quite simple—immutable laws of nature operated to bring about the "impossible."

Within recent months the writer has experienced two situations which might have been considered incredible if discussed beforehand.

The first occurred some months ago on an auto trip to Cleveland, Ohio, when the writer went along with a friend. Such is our friend's pride in his car and his own ability as a driver that only another exceeding a speed limit can pass him on a turnpike. On this particular trip there were none.

Modern turnpikes are so constructed that twin roadways are separated by dividers or divider strips of varying widths. In eastern Ohio these strips range up to 50 feet in width—cars traveling in opposite directions can not pass each other closer than the width of their divider strips.

We cite this apparently irrelevant fact to rule out any question that cars passing "the other way" were involved in our little incident.

A thick cloud overcast threatened inclement weather so we prudently closed the back windows. They might have been down had they been electrically operated. Windows in our friend's car are manually operated, and we did not relish the idea of a contest with a sudden downpour in getting the windows up before the back of the car was soaked. The front windows, easily controlled from the front seat, were open all the way down.

Our friend likes an occasional cigarette. On this trip, in common with most other smoking drivers, he flicked cigarette butts horizontally out of the car.

Reader-riders may have noticed that cigarettes flicked out of a car seem to project backwards as if fired from a rifle. This occurs when the cigarette

hits the slip-stream generated by the on-rushing car. The fag ultimately drops and the glowing end disintegrates in a miniature fireworks display on the roadway, visible only to people in cars following.

On this trip, while we were well inside Ohio, our friend flicked a cigarette out of the window, and we thought no more of it.

Approaching a restaurant on the turnpike we decided to stop for a cup of coffee. There was no particular urgency to reach our destination, and the stop would be a welcome break in the monotony of the drive. Driving on turnpikes can and does become monotonous.

Approaching the parking area, our friend turned to us and remarked that he smelled smoke. We sniffed out but could not confirm his suspicions. We attributed it to one of the cars parked. Our friend, however, was positive that the smoke was closer at hand.

Parking the car, he stepped back and opened the rear door—a very prudent move. From the back seat there rose a diaphanously thin wisp of smoke from a smouldering cigarette securely wedged between the seat and the back. It had burned holes as large as pullet eggs in the upholstery.

Since no other car on the road could have been involved, we could only theorize that a gust within the slip stream had deflected the cigarette back into the car.

* * *

The other incident we mentioned also involved a car.

The writer left home alone one evening in a drizzle that turned into a downpour by the time he reached his destination.

Stepping out of the car under the shelter of an umbrella, the writer loosened his grip on the key case to which the ignition key was attached, and it dropped into the dark void of the night—blacker for the rain.

Instantly the writer reopened the door and probed the floor and the front seat. The key was not there. A very rapid torrent was rushing down the gutter. Very quickly the rear tire dam-

med autumn leaves carried down by the water. Hoping that the key might have been snared with the leaves, the writer probed there. No key. Nor was it on the curb. We rechecked the floor and seat without result. This time we thought to check the floor under the seat as far as the hand would go—no luck.

An acquaintance whom we met consented to bring us home in his car. Our daughter, baby-sitting next door, would give us her key so we could bring the car home.

We thought to return to the car by bus. But night bus service on our line is very skimpy. More so during bad weather, it seems. We seemed to wait an age without a bus coming along. During the interval, a pharmacist emerged momentarily from the drug store under whose shelter we waited. Knowing it was near his quitting time we asked if he would not give us a lift to our car on his way home. More than glad to help, he reentered the drug store to get his coat and hat. As he disappeared behind the prescription counter in the back of the store, our bus came along. And then another. Having asked for a ride, we let them go. Our pharmacist was out presently.

We brought along a three-cell flashlight to help in the search for the key.

Three cars which had been parked downhill behind ours had been driven off by the time we returned, and the force of the rushing water cleared the gutter of all except previously packed leaves. These we probed hopefully with the end of our umbrella, the rain having by then subsided into a light drizzle. We found nothing.

Again hopefully, this time with the aid of the flashlight—the front door of our car does not operate the dome light inside—we searched for that lost key. It was not there as we rather expected.

Before entering the car to bring it home, we had a forlorn hunch we should check the BACK of the car, and there, just behind the front seat, was the "lost" key.

In dropping, the key case had hit our top coat and had been deflected out of the vertical into the back of the car through an unnoticed two-inch space (at the floor) formed by the door frame and the back of the front seat which slopes forward from the top to bottom.

With the Foreign Deaf

By PAUL LANGE

"Speech Training in the home paves the way in Germany. Schools for the deaf should begin in the parental home." Thus writes W.W. in the German paper for the deaf of July 5, 1959. He states that in the last issue of that paper he had written that the education should begin in early childhood.



PAUL LANGE

In the summer of 1957 the Minister of the German Bureau of Labor had issued a report on the vocational restoration and rehabilitation of the deaf. Dr. Otto Schmaehl, president of the German association of teachers of the deaf, contributed to this report and said, among other things, that the sooner the education of the deaf is begun the greater the prospect of making them efficient members of society. Above all, the sooner his speech training begins, the more readily and efficiently he can be taught speech.

At the International Congress of Teachers of the Deaf at Manchester, England, in 1958 there was a great deal said about the early education of the deaf. It did not end in talk. Many schools for the deaf took action. During the past year the schools for the deaf at Berlin, Cologne, and Heidelberg established the first auxiliary rooms for parents of the deaf to observe the instruction of their children. Trained teachers in charge of these rooms aided the parents without charge in the home speech training of their deaf children. The aid varies greatly in the different schools. Thus at Euskirchen they discuss a correspondence course. The parents' letters originated at the John Tracy Clinic and were translated by Dr. Kubel. Generally the parents attended the observation rooms and exchanged experiences with other parents in the home training of their children. Besides this, the teacher visits the pupils at their homes and gives the parents directions as to what to do.

Last May there was a conference of superintendents of schools of the Rhineland at Dueren. Here Superintendent Falkenberg of Cologne spoke of the experiment with little deaf children

conducted in a kindergarten at Cologne. Over forty parents visited the auxiliary room connected with a kindergarten and requested permission for their children to attend. The work of the teacher is supplemented by occasional visits of parents by invitation. Here they gain an insight into the technical instruction of speech in the kindergarten. The good results achieved in the auxiliary room and the home speech training at Cologne have induced the Rhineland to similarly equip the schools for the deaf at Aix-la-Chapelle, Essen, Neukirchen, and Wupperthal and have greatly stimulated the early instruction of the small children of this province. Thus the progressive young head teacher Schulte looks after the young children from four to six years of age. As many of these cannot be admitted to the school at Essen, he makes the rounds of the parents in his auto regularly and sees the very smallest and gives their mother and father pedagogic advice on how to train them, taking care that no mistakes are made which might later have bad results. Also in May the teachers of the Rhine-Pfalz and the Saar-land had a continuation meeting. Here head teacher Premm of Cologne reported on primary education and speech-training at home. He stated that of the fifty little children being trained there were only two who showed no beneficial results. The crucial point of the early training is in the parental home. The parents are supplied by the advisory committee with letters of instruction and material for practice and visited by the teacher who notes the progress of home instruction and offers suggestions to the mothers. Some parents reported favorably on the effect of training on the personality and disposition of the child. The "Nuremberg Paper" of the 3rd of June reports that the Nuremberg School for the Deaf also has a kindergarten. In this fourteen boys and girls are being taught by special kindergarten teachers and teachers of the deaf. Attendance at the kindergarten is free. Superintendent Brinnhaeuser says: "We must see that all deaf children attend the kindergarten before they enter the school for the deaf. Little children learn easily. For that reason the pre-school should begin not in the kin-

dergarten but in the home. We gladly confer with the parents and without expense. The Nuremberg kindergarten will be enlarged, and we will strive to get a regular teacher soon."

Wuerttemberg will not take a back seat in early training either. This is seen from a report of head deaf teacher, Eugene Schuler, of Bonnigheim, in the Stuttgart News from which we would like to quote a few passages. "Many mothers have told me that their deaf child, until he was one year old, conducted itself exactly like his hearing brothers or sisters had. Peter screamed and babbled. Only when he wanted to talk, it occurred to me that something was wrong with him. Then the aurist declared that he was deaf."

Formerly deaf children remained in their homes until they entered a special school, growing up before learning their mother tongue. Deafness is always followed by loss of speech. With deafness there are not two different infirmities as many people think. Until his entrance into school the child formerly lived seven years without speech. If lucky, he was placed in a kindergarten for deaf children at the age of four and half years and gained speech there two or two and a half years sooner. Unfortunately not all schools for the deaf have their own kindergarten. The early entrance into school is of inestimable value in its systematic speech training and development of personality.

The advantages which the early education of the deaf offer are: every little child deaf or hearing watches the mouth of his mother while she is talking. He suddenly learns that the movement of the mouth means something; he learns to read the lips. Only in that way the little child comes in contact with the hearing environment and is torn out of the night of silence. He does not feel his handicap so much and becomes happier. Difficulties in his training disappear because the mother can early use the "might of the word." The early speech instruction is of great importance in the speech training of the deaf child. If neglected or delayed, the best teacher can not remedy or restore it. What may one expect of home speech training?

There are many reports of the success of home training in several countries, notably in England, Holland, and Denmark. But in Germany, too, there have been many good results. There was for instance the father of a deaf boy three years of age. He was a simple mechanic who had seen the

English film "Mandy." Many of our readers know this film about a deaf child in which several scenes are shown on how one can talk with deaf children. This had so influenced the father and left him no peace of mind until he had similarly taught his own child. The result even amazed a teacher of the deaf. The wall of silence which formerly existed between the parents and their child had disappeared after a year of home training. The boy's lip-reading ability was far beyond that of other children of his age. Yet the father had done no more than to industriously talk with his deaf son. He had always taken great care that his face was always clear, that his mouth was always at the same height as the child's mouth, and that he always kept at a distance of about a yard from the child. Beyond this the father had always in his speech training of his child done as he had seen in the film. He got a mirror and practiced before it with his boy. To utilize possible remnants of his boy's hearing he used a self-made funnel at the boy's ear to speak to him. All these efforts brought such good results that the boy spoke quite clearly after a year. At the same time the father used the pedagogic advice of a teacher of the deaf in correcting the speech from time to time.

This is only an example, but it clearly shows what is possible with home speech training. If the father had not devoted himself with such love and aptness to his child, he would be wholly mute. Now, however, when he becomes of school age, he will have a flying start in speech. He is three or four years ahead of a deaf child of six or seven years because the latter must first be taught speech. And this is much more tedious with children seven years of age than with little children. It has even been found that deaf children much easier learn to read the lips before they learn to walk than after. When they can walk, they are much more interested in their immediate vicinity than in faces. The sooner home speech training is given, the greater results may be obtained provided that the service of a professional advisor is obtained who directs the training. When the value of home training has become generally recognized, no child need wait behind a wall of silence until the school calls. He is no longer a Cinderella but wide-awake and prepared. The home training has laid the cornerstone for smooth procedure in the community. That is why it is so valuable for our little companions of fate.



MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF ELECTS QUEEN—The Minnesota School for the Deaf held its annual homecoming on Saturday, October 10. As usual, the members of the football team elected a Homecoming Queen and four attendants for her. The Queen was JaNahne Nelson of Cushing. She is seen here surrounded by her attendants. Seated at her left is Carolyn Koebensky of Virginia and at her right Anella Salzer of Cold Springs. In front at the left is Ruby Vinje of Willmar and at right is Sandra Jochims of Marshall. Homecoming day is always a Red Letter Day at the Minnesota School for the Deaf. Graduates and former students return to the campus from all parts of the state and from many parts of the country to take in the activities. This year honors for travelling furthest go to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walser of Hawthorne, California. Mr. Walser, now retired, was graduated with the Class of 1900. Mrs. Walser was graduated with the Class of 1910. Mr. Walser was a successful turkey grower in Minnesota with headquarters at Minnesota Lake. He was widely known as Minnesota's Turkey King. Thirty-six students and staff members from the Kansas School for the Deaf came to Faribault for the Homecoming. The Kansas School team played the Minnesota School team in the traditional homecoming game and came out on top, 22 to 6. The Queen and her attendants were brought to the football field in a brand new 1960 white convertible driven by Richard Bonheyo of the faculty and obtained through the courtesy of the local Chevrolet dealer. Superintendent Howard M. Quigley crowned the queen between the halves of the game. In the evening there was a homecoming party and dance with close to 400 attending.

Ohio Home Gets New Superintendent and Economist

The Alumni Association of the Ohio (State) School for the Deaf announces the appointment of Dr. and Mrs. John W. Larcomb, 3649 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio, as superintendent and home economist of the Ohio Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf, 6971 Sunbury Road, Central College Westerville, Ohio.

Dr. and Mrs. Larcomb will assume their new duties January 1, 1960, at which time Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hoover, who have served the Home for the past nine years, will retire.

Dr. and Mrs. Larcomb have had distinguished careers in medicine and dietetics ideally equipping them both for the new posts they are to assume. Dr. Larcomb received his degree in medicine from the Ohio State University in 1924 and served his internship at St. Margaret's Hospital, Pitts-

burgh, Pennsylvania. He also served as chief resident at Children's Hospital, Columbus, and was a member of the faculty of the College of Medicine of the Ohio State University. In addition, he served a large number of patients all over the city of Columbus for more than 35 years, including all the children of the Ohio School for the Deaf where he became intimately acquainted with deaf people. He is a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American School Health Association.

Under the administration of Dr. and Mrs. Larcomb, the sponsors of the Home are confident that the Home will make outstanding progress in the years they elect to remain as superintendent and home economist.



Geraldine Fail

Swinging 'round the nation



Harriett B. Votaw

The News Editor is Mrs. Geraldine Fail, 851 West 19th Street, Long Beach 6, California.

Assistant News Editor is Mrs. Harriett B. Votaw, 2778 South Xavier Street, Denver 19, Colorado.

Correspondents should send their news to the Assistant News Editor serving their states.

Information about births, deaths, marriages, engagements, and social activities should be mailed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR NEWS IS THE
15th OF EACH MONTH

WASHINGTON, D. C. . . .

The Donald Paddens moved into their new home at 3404 Rutgers Street, University Hills, West Hyattsville, Maryland, on October 1. The house has one outstanding feature that makes it much different from other houses as little Carol Padden will be glad to show you. It has a Children's Paradise. In the basement is a super deluxe playhouse that not only has a curved and sloping roof, but a window, a child size door and even a little mailbox on the side. Inside is even better with a "wall-to-wall" kitchen—stove, sink, refrigerator, and cabinets, all midget size—just like Mother's. There is a nice recreation room in the basement for adults, too, but this little "something different" outshines it all. Stop by some time and see it for yourself and congratulate the lucky parents and their even luckier daughter!

Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Nicol, Sr., celebrated their 45th wedding anniversary in a heartwarming way. A party was given for them by their nine children—eight of whom are married. They also have 30 grandchildren and a great grandchild. All the families were present except two—one, consisting of five, is in Venezuela and expected home for Christmas to remain here for eight weeks. The other, of four, is in Los Angeles. They pleased their folks even more by bringing old pictures and relics and making a big poster "This is Our Life", and they all relived the "good old days" when all were young and at home together. Mr. Nicol related some of their experiences to ye scribe with pride in his eyes, as well he might. When our own four hellions seem hopeless, we shall always remember this kindly man telling us how much his children pleased him with this gesture on his 45th anniversary and hope that when we reach ours, we can in turn give some other couple with like problems a little something to look forward to!

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Benowitz are very proud of an eight-pound daughter, Jo Ann, who arrived on November

18 at 2:38 p.m. just about in time for Thanksgiving. She joins brother Steven. Mr. and Mrs. Jason Ammons also welcomed another little daughter, Sandra Lee, on November 28. They have three daughters to date. Sandra Lee weighed about seven pounds.

A gala New Year's Eve celebration is planned by chairman Fred Schreiber, to be held in the DCCD at 911 Pennsylvania Avenue on December 31. All club members will be admitted free of charge. There is a dollar fee for non-members. The club has succeeded in renting the third floor as well so there will be ample room for dancing. Let's see you there. Bring your friends, and we'll all welcome in 1960 as a better more successful, and prosperous year!

The November GCAA meeting, held in the Alumni Room in the college library, attracted a crowd of close to 100 alumni. There was a special attraction that helped to bring them—a tour through the Student Union Building. We can not find words to do it justice and describe how beautiful and complete it is or how fortunate the present day students are to have facilities like this. You will simply have to come to the reunion next summer and see for yourself. In there, along with the huge lounge, the chapel, yet to be completed, is the cafeteria, snack bar, and rooms and more rooms for student meetings. There will also be a bowling alley, and there already is a keen and very attractive "card room." But to prove human nature hasn't changed, came across a group of young men playing cards at one of the low tables in the lounge. "How come you aren't using the card room?" I asked, and a young man replied, "It is too far from the door, and I'm waiting for my girl." In December they will lead us through the Speech Center. The crowd ought to be just as big if not larger. As Bert Shaposka so aptly put it in his article in the October issue of the *Buff and Blue*—"Future generations will look back and recognize Dr. Gallaudet the Founder, Dr. Hall the Foundation Builder, and Dr. Elstad the Builder." Who said this generation is going to the dogs? They never had it so good!

Ted Hagemeyer underwent an acute appendicitis operation on November 13 and missed out playing in the first basketball game of the season when, on November 21, DCCD defeated Pittsburgh, 64 to 47. He and his wife were right there cheering the boys on though. The old veterans, Joe Rose, Gerald Pelarski, Don Leitch, John Miller, and Ted Hagemeyer, are joined by six new faces on the court this year, Junior Pert, John Wall, Allen Gleicher, Tom Smith, Leo Yates, and

Charles Weimer. Ex-player and present coach Jerome Moers has high hopes for a successful season.

PENNSYLVANIA . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Enza Ludovico were honored on their 25th wedding anniversary with a surprise party August 8 at Pittsburgh. They were showered, appropriately, with a lot of silver dollars.

Frances Friend has secured employment at the Arizona School for the Deaf, and her friends gathered to give her a gala farewell party just before she left for Arizona.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harris are sorry to hear that they have moved. They moved to Nebraska during the past summer. Thomas, originally from Nebraska, has secured employment there.

Mr. and Mrs. Russel Emery of Detroit moved to Pottsville during the past summer. Pottsville is Russel's birthplace, and his friends and family are happy over having him back.

Harvey, 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, was one of the new students entering Gallaudet this past semester.

The Silent Athletic Club of Philadelphia is moving before the Christmas holidays, or at least, they hope to. Their club was sold, and the new club address will be 4051 N. Broad Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coulston and sons motored to New York and Williamsport for a few days recently. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coulston are now living at Williamsport in a beautiful new trailer home. Harry suffered a stroke about a year ago, and friends are happy to learn that he is steadily improving.

Pennsylvania news may be sent to Mrs. Elizabeth Stroupauer, 18 Morris Street, Pine Grove, Pennsylvania.

OREGON . . .

The following items were contributed by Mrs. John Spath, 1621 S.E. Salmon Street, Portland 14.

We extend our sympathy to Mrs. Guie Cooke whose beloved husband, William F., passed away October 7. Interment was at Lone Fir Cemetery.

The Oregon Silent Bowling Association's big Roast Beef Dinner attracted quite a crowd October 18 at the Rose City Club of the Deaf. Mrs. John Weydhal, chairman, was assisted by Mrs. Lloyd Adams, and the two of them have been working very hard lately raising funds necessary for holding the 1960 Pacific Coast Bowling Tournament here in Portland next May.

A baby shower was held for Mrs. Royal Teets, nee Jean Petti, at the home of Mrs. Clyde Patterson on Sunday afternoon, October 28. About twenty ladies attended the party, and Mrs. Patterson was assisted by Mesdames Cleo Hood, Earl Moxley, and Fred Tartarini.

Mrs. Olaf Hanson, nee Agatha Tiegel, passed away October 17. Her daughter with whom she made her home took her to a nursing home on

Thursday, and she died early Saturday morning. Her other two daughters, one from California and one from Washington, D.C., came to attend the funeral as did many of the deaf. Services were held at the Colonial Mortuary, and interment was at Seattle, where Agatha was laid to rest beside her husband, the late Olaf Hanson. Services were interpreted for the deaf by Superintendent Epperson of the Vancouver School, and a beautiful spray of flowers came from Dr. Elstad and the Gallaudet faculty. Agatha was the first woman to be graduated from Gallaudet and the only one in her class when women were permitted to attend the college.

Word has come that Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Powell have bought a lovely home at Independence, Oregon, into which they moved last August. Kenneth is working as a linotype operator for the local weekly.

Peggy Ann Hickman and Charles Celestine, both of Portland, were married September 12 and are making their home in Portland.

Harold C. Linde collapsed at work and was hospitalized for a week. At this writing he is reported on the mend and has applied for a pension. Harold has worked as a linotype operator for the Oregon Journal for many years, and friends hope that he will enjoy his retirement.

NEW YORK . . .

A farewell party was given in honor of Howard Feltzin on September 19 at the Roxy Restaurant in the Bronx by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and Mr. and Mrs. Sandoval. About twenty-five guests were invited, and Howard informed them that he was going to heed Horace Greeley's advice and "go west, young man." Latest news is that Howard is out in Tacoma, Washington.

Joanne Kovach has motored back to California in her new Hillman; Mr. and Mrs. Ben DeCastro of California were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peters during their recent three-week visit to New York; by the time you read this, Ruth and Steve Sturm will be living at Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, where Steve is working; Mrs. Sara Kaminski and Mrs. Bella Peters are recovering from the shingles, and one good thing about it is that once you've had 'em, you don't get them again . . . or do you?

Harriet and Dudley Lyons became parents of a baby boy, Gary Jay, born October 22, and Rita and Wallis Beatty welcomed a boy Wallis Lamoine, Jr., October 30. Congratulations to the new parents!

Our sympathy to Mrs. Jennie Taber who lost her mother, Mrs. Fannie Kronick, recently.

Taking advantage of the extra hour when daylight saving time ended, eleven local gents chartered two fishing boats at Montauk Point, Long Island. Francis Shelley won the jackpot (each contributed a dollar) for catching the largest, a 37-pound striped bass. Vic Mangine caught the next largest, just a pound and a half under Francis', while the other fishermen

caught mostly blue fish. Leon Wincig, with 30 years as a fishing fan, caught nary a one whilst Richard with 10 years of angling behind him also came home empty-handed. Others in the party were Heinz Goldschmidt, Harold Barrish, James Epstein, Melvin Sobel, Norman Feig, Harry Litowich, and George Schell.

Alfred Sonnenstrahl, the mechanical engineer, is now working at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and expects the job to last for at least a year. He stays with his parents in Forest Hills and goes home to his family in Maryland each weekend. Mrs. Sonnenstrahl is the former Deborah Meranski, and the couple have two small children.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Schwartz and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kurz became grandparents for the third time recently. Mr. and Mrs. Kurz have nine grandchildren, by the way.

The Western Party at local clubhouse October 31 was well-attended with almost everyone appearing in western attire. It was arranged by Mrs. Thelma Miller with the assistance of Mmes. Pakula, Krieger, Myers, Weinberg, Jackson, Stern, and Geltzer of the Sisterhood of the HAD.

The Metropolitan Chapter of the GCAA held an election October 25, and Philip Hanover was elected president and Mrs. Frances Celano vice president. Vincent Byrne is the treasurer (reelected), and Albert Berke is the new secretary.

New officers of the Laro Club: Elliot Rosenholz, president; William Bernstein, vice president; Irving Dauman, secretary; Jerome Schapira, treasurer; and Mrs. Mildred Rodgers, social director.

The Independent Theatrical and Cinema Club for the Deaf gave some unusual movies at the 23rd Street YMCA October 18 made and produced by Ernest Marshall. A skit "In the Spotlight" and the poem "The Face on the Bar Room Floor" were given by Mr. Marshall, and the main attraction was the showing of a Russian play "The Debt" with LeRoy Subit, Katherine Pettin, and Frank Heintz performing.

Approaching motherhood forces Adele Shuart to retire as contributor to the News Section from New York. Anyone interested in taking over her duties as correspondent should please contact her at 1084 Gerard Avenue, New York 52. THE SILENT WORKER News Editor has only praise for Adele's work and regrets losing her.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peters will leave December 11 for Los Angeles where they will spend the winter. Their address will be 9412 South Manhattan Place, Los Angeles 46.

MONTANA . . .

Mr and Mrs. Arthur Miller motored to Langdon, North Dakota, to attend the graduation exercises of their daughter Carol from Langdon High School. They also visited their other married daughter who lives in Kenmore, North Dakota. Mrs. Miller flew to San Luis Obispo, California, to attend the wedding of their son Bobby on September 5. He was recently discharged from the Navy. Mrs. Miller enjoyed getting acquainted with her daughter-in-law and her parents during a one-week vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Darwin Younggren and two sons spent some time visiting his folks in Minnesota while his father was very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Eide and children motored to Yellowstone Park enroute to Chico Hot Springs during August. Mrs. Eide and children also spent two weeks with her folks at Glendive.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Johnson and daughter Lisa vacationed with her parents at Chicago for three weeks. Harold returned home to manage his dry cleaning business while his wife and daughter remained for a month and returned home by train.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Lamping (Darlene Ostrum) are the proud parents of a boy born on September 16. The young lad has been named Rodney Jay.

Misses Jane Whitsall and Rita Wesen motored through Billings, Yellowstone Park, Custer's Battlefield, Lewis and

BOUND VOLUME XI

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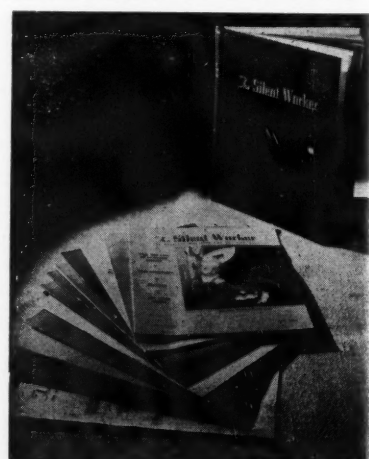
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The Silent Worker

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Clark Caverns, Bozeman, Missoula, Deer Lodge, and Warm Springs in Jane's car for two weeks. The writer spent a week on a camping trip with Carolyn Maline of Billings. Our itinerary included Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, Billings, Livingston, and Chico Hot Springs.

Misses Bella Farrou and Jean Hethington, both of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and Edmonton, Alberta, visited Mr. and Mrs. Reno Wolf, nee Doreen Ficek, formerly of Edmonton, at different times during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Altop spent a week in Colorado Springs attending the teachers convention and spent two weeks in Kansas City, Kansas, and Missouri, Nebraska, and Wyoming.

Clarice Petrick is attending Kinmen Business University at Spokane. She was formerly a teacher at the Illinois School for the Deaf.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Walker, Delmer Michner, Ralph Foster, and John Savage spent a weekend at Walter Herbold's farm. While there the men went hunting and bagged two antelopes and a buck. Clarice Petrick also spent the weekend of October 3 at the Herbolds' farm near Hingham, Montana.

The Richard Eides will welcome a bundle from heaven in November to keep their other two children company. The Floyd McDowells are waiting for the arrival of their fourth child in December, and the Bob Breshears will have a new playmate for their year old son in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Herbold and son David attend the graduation of their son Robert from Gallaudet College. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alva Cuppy of Hyattsville, Maryland. Mrs. Cuppy is the former Evelyn Krummer of Montana. The Herbolds enjoyed their visit and hope to go back there again. Robert is now working for the National Bureau of Standards as a mathematician in Washington, D.C.

Montana's other Gallaudet graduate was Nelly Nerhus. She is now teaching home economics at the Kansas School.

Mrs. Victor Herbold went to Yakima on a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Remington. They took her to Vancouver and attended the WSAD convention. She met several old Montana friends and reported a wonderful time.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Catron of Lewiston took Mr. and Mrs. Victor Herbold to Spokane and attended the Lutheran Conference at Lake Newman, 20 miles north of Spokane. Bob Catron and Francisco, and family and his brother family visited Bob's sister, Mrs. Elmer Clyde and family.

The Montana Association of the Deaf had a buffet supper party at the Civic Center Ballroom on September 19. Richard Eide was in charge of arrangements. The program consisted of a barber shop quartet, Robin Hood fantasy, strong man act, can can girls, and "Lovers from Flathead." Several speeches were given. The party was successful with over 100 in attendance.

Our new correspondent from Montana is Jean Ann Anderson of Great Falls to whom we are indebted for the news this month.

KANSAS . . .

Mrs. Tom Todd, a member of the board of the Wichita Social Services for the Deaf left October 12 for Old Point Comfort, Virginia, to take part in a national workshop for rehabilitation of the deaf. In the workshop they developed guide lines for the establishment of rehabilitation facilities for the deaf. It was sponsored by the Maryland School for the Deaf with Dr. Powrie Doctor of Gallaudet College acting as coordinator. This workshop studied the possibilities of setting up regional centers under the provision of Public Law 482 (The Hill-Burton Act) and Public Law 565. About 40 participants in the six committees were medical doctors, psychiatrists, social workers, and other handicapped. For Kansas, one of the professional people who worked with the participants was Stanley D. Roth, superintendent of the Kansas School for the Deaf. Mrs. Todd has been working for the past three years with the deaf in Wichita. She is a member of the Wichita Association of Home Builders Auxiliary. The auxiliary is also interested in the welfare of the deaf.

Kansas was well represented in the workshop. Dr. Powrie Doctor, a native of Olathe, is a brother of Frank Doctor, Olathe. Mr. Roth is starting his fifteenth year as superintendent of the Kansas School. Mrs. Todd has a deaf brother, Robert Foster, living with her.

The Kansas deaf appreciate very much the interest of these people in the welfare of the deaf. We hope that one of the regional centers will be located in Wichita. A wonderful opportunity will be provided the less fortunate deaf to obtain training at such a center. It is true Kansas has an agency for rehabilitation of handicapped people, but it includes all kinds of handicapped, therefore the rehabilitation of the deaf is most overlooked.

Mrs. Clarence Johnson of North Kansas City, Kansas, was called to Coffeyville by the illness, of and surgery for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Astle, the last week of October. Mrs. Johnson cared for her three grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson made a business trip to Wichita October 31.

The Kansas City Club of the Deaf sponsored a Halloween individual handicap bowling tourney on October 31. The keggers from Wichita were Doris Heil, Willa Field, and Wilma Lawson. We were tickled pink that Doris took first place for women and got \$50 and a trophy. She rolled a total of 599. Willa took fifth place and \$5.

Everett Goodin of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was one of the visitors at the bowling tourney at Kansas City. It was the first time for a long time that he was able to be off his work at a printing shop as substitutes are scarce. He, his brother Merle, and sister Irene were Kansas School students about 30 years ago. He reported that Merle is in Washington and Irene is in South Dakota, and both are doing fine.

Mrs. Eugenia Chebultz of Pittsburg, mother of Mrs. Floyd Ellinger and August Chebultz, both of Wichita, passed away in Kansas City Medical Hospital October 31. She had been seriously ill in a Pittsburg hospital since last April. She was brought to the Kansas City Hospital two weeks before her death. Both families attended her funeral and burial services on November 4.

The Wichita Frats had their annual Halloween mask party on October 31. Fewer people frolicked, but they had prizes for the best costumes. The crowd also was smaller as not many out of towners were there. Door and games prizes also were awarded. The ladies sewing club had its bazaar there but did not sell many items.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Thomas of Wichita, saw the Kansas School beat the Oklahoma boys to the tune of 17-0 at the Kansas School October 7. The Oklahoma boys has not played football for five years, but they showed ability in holding the Kansas boys to such a low score. The Thomases were overnight guests of Mr. and Mrs. Keith Hagins in Kansas City.

Quail nimrods of Wichita, Otis Koehn, Dean Vanatta, Bill Lichtenberger, Burr Mills, Jerry Crabb, and Laryl Privat, Emporia, had a big day in the Montezuma area November 7. They bagged 38 birds.

New arrivals in Wichita: a baby girl, Vernica Lisa, to Mr. and Mrs. Billy Basham, November 5. She weighed 7 lb. 14 oz. and is their first child; a baby boy for Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hottle on November 7, their seventh and fourth boy. We do not know yet his name, but it must start with S as S. This baby should be a girl as all of their children's names start with S. This baby should be a girl as the chain started with a girl, then a boy, and so on. Congratulations.

Belated news: Mr. and Mrs. Roy Dillman of Newton are so happy over the arrival of their first granddaughter Cindy, who was born to their oldest daughter, Mrs. Una Thibodeau and husband, Herbert, of Manchester, Connecticut, on August 27. Perhaps August 27 is an important date to the immediate families as it also is the birthday

Montana Association of the Deaf Convention

Will Be Held At

★★ Beautiful Bozeman, Montana — June 15 to 18, 1960 ★★
Caravan tour of Yellowstone Park on the 19th.

LYLE OLSEN, Convention Chairman
204 South 10th Avenue Bozeman, Montana



Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Shibley, Sr., of Coffeyville, Kansas, are shown above on the occasion of their 60th wedding anniversary on June 7, 1959. For many years both taught in schools for the deaf—the Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and West Virginia Schools. Mrs. Shibley still teaches private pupils. Mr. Shibley is now 91 years old and Mrs. Shibley 84. They are enjoying life while living next door to their son, Harry, Jr., and his wife, Hazel. Mr. Shibley is a staunch supporter of the NAD as a member of the Order of the Georges.

of Cindy's great-grandfather and grandfather (Roy and his father). Rather unusual?

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Nanney of Newton were saddened by the death of their son-in-law, I. W. Anderson, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on September 11. The Nanneys were called there and arrived on September 9. They remained for a month to be near their daughter and children.

The Wichita Social Services for the Deaf, a philanthropic program, was recently organized at Wichita. Roger M. Falberg of Racine, Wisconsin, has accepted a position with it. He assumed his duties as an executive secretary on October 2. He is familiar with this kind of work as he began social work on a part-time basis for the Wisconsin State Bureau for the Deaf in the Racine-Kenosha area in 1955. He will counsel deaf persons on their adjustment problems, aid professional people in understanding special needs of the deaf, assist the deaf in finding suitable employment, and work to provide school and rehabilitation facilities for the deaf. Mr. Falberg is deaf, having attended public schools in Racine, the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, and Gallaudet College. He had been with the Racine Journal-Times for ten years as a linotype operator. He was instrumental in establishing the Rac-Ken Club of the Deaf and had served one term as the secretary of the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf. During the past year Falberg taught sign language at the Racine Vocational School to persons with normal hearing.

The need to aid the deaf was first recognized in 1956 by Rev. Robert N. Gill of Riverside Christian Church and Mrs. Tom Todd. The new Wichita Social Service then was organized by the churchwomen and other civic groups of Wichita. The Junior League of Wichita, Inc., voted to finance the services of a social director and formed a community board.

Mrs. Falberg and their three children arrived by train on October 24 to join Mr. Falberg. They are comfortably settled in a nice house in the Riverside area. The Wichita deaf are happy to welcome the newcomers and hope they will love Wichita as much as we do. We wish Mr. Falberg success in his new work.

Della Miller of Wichita was honored with a bridal shower at the home of Emily Jo Mooberry near Goddard on October 18. The bride-to-be was pleased with many nice and useful gifts. About 20 ladies enjoyed nice refreshments. Della has completed plans for her wedding on November 8.

COLORADO . . .

A hay ride and barn dance were sponsored by the Silent Athletic Club of Denver on October 17 at the farm of Adam Moser, brother of Alvie Moser, at Hudson, Colorado, about 35 miles northeast of Denver. There were two hay wagons pulled by a high-powered tractor, driven by Mr. Moser himself, with a jeep driven by Alvie leading the way. We had a long ride lasting over an hour; a stop was made at a lake and many of us got off and walked around in the beautiful moonlight. The barn dance was held in the barn loft rigged up with lights and a record player furnishing the music. Another hay ride was at 11 p.m., taking us out to the huge bonfire. The committee who planned this successful and enjoyable evening were Alvie and Betty Moser, John Buckmaster, Juanita Greb, Rachel Warnick, and Lorraine Schmidt. Of course, our thanks go to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Moser for the use of their farm.

October 24 was the night of the softball championship banquet at Eddie Bohn's in Denver. Bill Fraser, softball manager the past season, was chairman of the affair. There were 72 diners at the banquet, with about 19 coming up from Colorado Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Avery (He is personnel director at Shwayder Bros.) were our special guests for the evening. The program consisted of presenting trophies to the softball team which participated in the MAAD softball tournament in Council Bluffs and which brought home the first place trophy. Dancing followed.

Mrs. Margaret Herbold had the misfortune to slip while at work at Shwayder Bros., and as a result suffered a fractured ankle which was in a cast for some time. She is back on her feet and without the cast now.

Thomas Y. Northern spent some ten days visiting relatives in Kentucky during October, and while he was gone Mrs. Emma Seely and Miss Ione Dibble stayed with Mrs. Northern.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Elstad (Mary Cuscaden) become the proud parents of a third boy on October 30 whom

they have named Timothy Loren.

Mrs. R. J. Stillman was a visitor at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Homer E. Grace during October. Mrs. Stillman and Mrs. Grace were schoolmates at the Iowa School and later at Gallaudet College.

Mrs. Elaine Kovall is back in the hospital; she underwent an operation at St. Anthony's Hospital on November 12.

Mrs. Henry Faces won first prize at the Halloween party in her witch costume and with her beautiful long black hair down. Melvin Haptonstall of Colorado Springs won first in the men's division as a creature from outer space.

Robert Hurley, Rea Hinrichs, Roland Greb, and Alvie Moser are among those who have been hunting during the open season. So far Rea has downed two fawns and Robert a buck. Bill Detrick, brother of Mrs. Clifford DeLiere, who has moved to Colorado from Kansas, bagged an elk.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Clair became parents for the first time on October 2 when a girl was born. Mrs. Clair was given a baby shower on Sunday, October 25, at the home of Mrs. Bernard Castaline.

Members of the Executive Board of the Colorado Association of the Deaf had their first meeting since the convention on Sunday, October 18, at the Swiss Chalet in Colorado Springs. Those attending were Don Warnick, Westminster, president; Thomas Fishler, Colorado Springs, first vice president; Theorore Tucker, Denver, second vice president; Charles Billings, Denver, secretary; Richard O'Toole, Thornton, treasurer; Board members Roland Greb of Denver and George Culbertson of Colorado Springs; and Committee Chairman Alex Pavalko of Denver.

Mrs. Clarence Schmidt made a trip to Ohio to visit relatives and friends and is now back home.

On September 19-21 the Midwest Regional Conference of the Deaf Lutheran Churches was held at the Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Omaha. Herman Butler of Colorado Springs was one of the delegates chosen to represent the Colorado field, while Mrs. Raymond Dietz represented the Bethel Deaf Lutheran Church of Denver. Mrs. Dietz made the trip with her husband and children by auto, and Mr. Butler accompanied Rev. Clark Bailey on the California Zephyr. While in Omaha Herman stayed at the residence of Mrs. and Mrs. Nick Peterson, both of whom are employed at the Nebraska School. Mr. Peterson is the art and carpentry instructor, and Mrs. Peterson has charge of the school laundry. Herman experienced his first air trip when he flew back to Denver on a United Air Lines plane as he had left his car at Rev. Bailey's home.

CALIFORNIA . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Kwitkie observed their silver wedding anniversary by holding an open house at the American Legion Hall out in Glendale Saturday evening, November 14. Bernard and Julia, wed way back in 1934, lived their wedding day all over again amid the cheers and well wishes

of hundreds of guests, and T. W. Elliott entertained everyone by staging a mock wedding that evening. Party lasted far into night, climaxed by a buffet, and the event passes into history as one of the nicest gatherings of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Harmonson of Compton were given a big surprise the evening of November 21 when friends by the hundreds gathered at the Long Beach Club to commemorate Earl and Charlotte's silver wedding anniversary. The Harmonsons were married in 1934 in Texas and have lived in the Los Angeles area most of their married life. Their oldest boy was married not long ago, and they have one other son and a young daughter still living at home. The surprise party was arranged by Mrs. Joe M. Park and the ladies of her committee, and everyone had fun; the secret was so well kept that the Harmonsons were caught unawares . . . that being more than half the fun of giving a surprise party.

Long Beach's third annual Fiesta Ball went over big, as always, November 14 with Frank Luna heading this year's event. A delicious Mexican dinner was served to a huge throng early in the evening with dancing taking up the rest of the night. Costume prize winners were Charles Townsend, Harold Trask, and George Roberts with Mrs. Townsend, Geraldine Fail, and Connie Sixbery winning prizes in the ladies division, all in the order named. Crowd numbered around 300 with the grand prize of \$100 going to Francis Kemp.

The San Gabriel Valley Club is sponsoring four bowling teams this year, both men's and women's, and Ora Baldwin is working hard to get them organized. Ora is anxious to stage some matches with teams from other organizations at the Five Points Bowling Center in El Monte. Those interested should contact Mr. Baldwin.

Emmette Simpson of Napa writes: A fourth child, Candi Marie Daviton, was born to the David Davitons of San Francisco September 28; last June Andrew Lapis of Buffalo moved to San Francisco where he worked on the Chronicle and was very active in affairs of the San Francisco Frat division. Andrew is now in Honolulu and has decided to live there; the James Tuskeys left San Francisco for a few weeks in Portland, Oregon, where they are visiting their son. They plan to stay until the last part of November and then return to Frisco before going south to Los Angeles where they will visit around for a while before returning home to Denver the latter part of December.

Mrs. Emmette Simpson went to San Francisco October 31. She had planned to spend the day with the James Tuskeys of Denver and join them that evening at the Frat Auxiliary's whist party at the S. F. Club; however, as luck would have it, Mrs. Simpson slipped at the curb while boarding a street car and wound up at the Kaiser Foundation Hospital with a fractured hip. She was operated on November 1 and expects to be confined to the hos-

pital for quite a while. Emmette is hoping his wife will be up and about again in time for them to attend the CAD Board meeting down in Garden Grove December 19.

Things turned out just fine for the Charles Lamberton and Philip Sheridan families of Pico-Rivera on October 25. Mrs. Sheridan gave birth to a boy, Philip Dean, that morning, and Mrs. Lamberton presented Charles with a baby daughter, Gina Cholly, the same afternoon. Mothers Barbara and Beverly shared the same room at Whittier Presbyterian Hospital where they became acquainted with each other for the first time.

Shed a tear for our Herb Scribner! Active in various events concerning the deaf, poor Herb invariably gets his bouquets passed on to CAD Prexy Schreiber. Their names are so similar we can hardly blame the printers . . . but . . . honor to him to whom honor is due!

Thomas W. Elliott was elected president of L. A. Division No. 127 NFSD at the meeting November 7. Robert Skinner is the new vice president, and Henry Nunn is the new treasurer. Ray Stallo was reelected secretary. Ray is considered indispensable by the L. A. Fraters. A big 50th Anniversary Banquet is coming up for members of the L. A. Division at the Statler Hotel January 3 with Lenny Meyer attending to arrangements.

The San Diego Frat Division No. 110 is busy making plans for a smoker. Marvin Thompson of El Cajon is making the arrangements and tells us that the S. D. Fraters have never had a smoker in all their 35 years as a division.

Other big dates ahead include a fund-raising carnival and card party at the Gardena home of Lil and Bob Skinner. Bob is busily raising money for the Hollywood basketball team of which he is coach. The Valley Silent Club stages a big event that same evening at the Creston Ballroom out on Victory Boulevard at which door prizes will be big, fat turkeys. Winners will get an extra Thanksgiving dinner. The Orange County Chapter of the CAD plays host to the members of the State CAD Board at Honold's Hut in Garden Grove Saturday afternoon, December 19, with an entertainment following that evening. Long Beach Club holds their annual Christmas Party December 12 with a banquet for members taking place the preceding Saturday, December 5, at Morgan Hall. The Hollywood group is sponsoring a post-Christmas dance at the American Legion Hall out in Inglewood December 26 with proceeds benefiting their tournament and basketball fund. There will be surprise gifts for the first 50 comers. So . . . from where we sit, there isn't going to be a dull moment for the folks around the Los Angeles area over the coming holidays. Folks from the Long Beach and San Gabriel Valley Clubs are working like beavers planning what is surely going to be the best New Year's Eve folks hereabouts ever lived through. George Elliott is chairman, and Frank Luna is vice chairman of the committee composed of LBCD and SGVC mem-

bers Lois Elliott, Geraldine Fail, Charlotte Pringle, Maud Skropeta, Ivan Nunn, Earl Harmonson, Herb Scribner (not Schreiber), and Marion Wildman. The huge Grand Ballroom at the Hotel Alexandria in Los Angeles has been reserved, and a capacity crowd of around 500 is expected to attend the ball which will feature dancing to an orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Tallent took Frank and Esther Egger along with them on a recent trip to Las Vegas where the four of them celebrated their respective wedding anniversaries, ten and twenty years. Hear tell the four of them get a good look-see at some movie stars at the desert spa and, wonder of wonders, returned home a few dollars richer, which is more than most of us can say for ourselves following a visit to Vegas.

The Brightwells came back from the East and were accompanied by Anna Fahr who visited relatives in Des Moines whilst the Brightwells visited family and friends around Missouri. Trip back to California took them through heavy rain and snowstorms, and they were so glad to be back home that they don't even mind the smog of Los Angeles anymore.

Mrs. W. Wagner and Julius Hubay were hospitalized for several weeks recently, each of them with severe bouts of pneumonia. Both are recovering rapidly for which their many friends are thankful.

Among those going deer hunting to Utah recently were Virgil Luczak, Glen Orton, Curtis Pasley, and Robert Brown. Virgil shot a doe, and Bob shared a buck with Curtis. Poor Glen came back home, emptyhanded.

Ruth and Roger Skinner invited Esther Egger (Frank had to work) and the Hal Rosenfields to accompany them up to Santa's Village in the San Bernardino Mountains November 7, and you can well imagine the excitement which ensued when little Brenda Skinner and Diane and Hazel Rosenfield met up with a real Santa Claus. The Village, up near Big Bear Lake, is a "must" when visiting Southern California.

Newcomers to the Long Beach area are Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Chism of Kan-

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CONGRESS OF
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sas City, Missouri, who are staying at the home of their daughter; Iva DeMartini is taking a month off from work nursing a painful right wrist. Ailment appears to be bursitis; spending part of October in Hawaii was Pegie Nietz of San Diego. Peggie sent us one of those oversized postals telling us of the wonderful time she was having as guest of the Fujis and the Moutons.

Willia Dudley of Santa Monica planned a visit back to Texas and New Mexico, leaving September 19; however, on that very day, Willa began to feel ill and was forced to cancel her trip. Her doctor, hastily summoned, packed Willa off to the hospital where it was discovered that she had a growth in the left colon, and surgery was necessary. So, instead of going on her trip, our Willa spent several painful weeks at the hospital in Beverly Hills and several more weeks recuperating at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Williams in Whittier. Allan is the son of Mittie Williams, a long-time friend of Willa's, and he and his lovely wife took wonderful care of Willa.

Some 1959 graduates of the California School at Berkeley now attending Gallaudet College are Linda Sokolis, Gregg Brooks, Elmo Hickerson, Mary Jane Chavez, Judith Crabb, Janice Sperring, Shirley Begrin, and Raymond Wilson.

Dalrene Dottie Becher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Becher of Los Angeles and a Gallaudet graduate of several years back, was married to Roland William Whitsit during the past summer. The wedding took place in Glendale, and the date, if our information is accurate, was June 27. Congratulations to the happy young couple!

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pruitt of Fresno welcomed a baby daughter last May 4, we have just learned. Charles is employed at a steel factory up in Fresno. Other new arrivals during the past summer include a second daughter, Lisa Carol, born June 22 to Mr. and Mrs. Leo M. Jacobs; a second son, Ralph Robert, born to Mr. and Mrs. Julian Singleton, Jr., on July 17; a second child, Michael Stephen, born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schmidt August 8; and Mr. and Mrs. Warren Jones welcomed their first baby, a boy, June 28. New baby has been named Jeffrey Patrick.

Roaming the Range With El Gaucho

By Troy E. Hill

In previous articles bits of Dallas history have been given from the city's small beginning by John Neely Bryan and his log cabin. Dallas now ranks ninth among U.S. cities in size. When El Gaucho first came to Dallas, the city limits were just a stone's throw from the courthouse. Now neighboring towns that were once 10-15 miles out in the country are jam up against the City of Dallas, and it is

hard to tell where one ends and another begins.

The NAD convention next July 2-9 will be Dallas' first big-time convention of the deaf, but not that we had not tried for one in the past. Our good friend Hallea Stout recently sent us a small card we had printed back in 1931 when we sought the 1934 NFSD convention only to lose out to Kansas City.

A golf tournament is set for July 2-4, the same days during which registration will be held and visitors treated to a rodeo. July 5-8 will be devoted to the business sessions. The banquet and a dance will be sandwiched in between these sessions.

Among new homeowners are the Billy Gumms, Niem Sheltons, and Tom Withrows. Several others have purchased new homes in the Mesquite and Casa View areas.

A housewarming was given the Niem Sheltons on September 27 at 3204 Caribbean Drive, Mesquite. A similar affair was tendered the Helmut Aulrams October 25 at 2431 Pentagon Parkway by Louise Beham and Mesdames Billy Gumm, Lewis Stovall, and Tom Withrow.

On November 1 a surprise 25th wedding anniversary party was given for Mr. and Mrs. Bonnie White by Mesdames R. Hays, Ollie Justice, E. R. Ugarte, Doyle Gilbert, Jerry Mikus, Charles Cox, and Charles Cunningham.

We regret to report the recent deaths of Edwin Cochran, 66, a native of Arkansas but a Dallas resident for some 40-odd years, from cancer, and Courtney High, 60, who passed away from the dreaded blood cancer which claimed Harel Rudolph about a year ago. Both of these men were long-time members of the Dallas Silent Club and of the Dallas Frats, and their passing has left a void in our ranks.

We have run into Ray Dean, Jr., several times lately. At first we thought he was just taking a vacation, but it appears he is at home to stay.

As usual, James Otis Chance, Jr., has supplied the club and numerous deaf friends with tickets to Cotton Bowl football games. He frequently runs up for weekends in Dallas.

We ran into Aaron Theriot on the street one day not long ago and were told he was on the way to see the union secretary to check in as a lino-type operator.

Local deer hunters trekked to the woods of East Texas. Doyle Kerr bagged an eight-pointer, and Francis Sevier came home with a six-pointer. No reports are in from L. B. Orrill, W. O. Barton, Evarado Ugarte, Robert Hayes, Doyle Gilbert, Jerry Mikus, and other nimrods. Personally we prefer beef.

The Clem Lumber Company of Dallas, which employs W. O. Barton, our club manager, as auditor, was almost completely destroyed by fire recently. Believe it or not, W. O. has been over-worked since the fire helping make an estimate of the loss.

On a recent trip to San Antonio to visit relatives we stepped off the bus only to run into a bunch of the local deaf, including John Ariella, and Louis Dietzel.

Louisiana Host to M-D Meet

The Eighth Annual MASON-DIXON Basketball Tournament will be held January 28-29, 1960, at the Louisiana State School for the Deaf located in Baton Rouge. This tournament is generally regarded as the largest deaf prep event in the South and has continuously resulted in fine, exciting basketball for all to witness. As proof of this statement, note the closeness of the scores in the seven previous championship games. Two games were decided by a single point, and no less than six of the seven games came within four points.

The MASON-DIXON Basketball Tournament Conference was established in 1953 to stimulate sportsmanship, social life, and exchange of ideas among the schools for the deaf in the South. The first tournament was held at the Virginia School for the Deaf, and since that beginning other meets have been held at North Carolina (twice), Alabama, Florida, Mississippi. This year the activity will take place in the Bayou country just eighty short miles of old New Orleans.

The 1959 championship Red Raider quintet from Virginia will be back to defend their title, along with Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, the host school. Many of THE SILENT WORKER's All-American basketball players have appeared in previous MASON-DIXON tournaments, such as Sammy Pent of Florida, Charles Pless of North Carolina, Wallace Currier of Virginia, mighty Joe Russell of Mississippi, Raymond Grice and James Brownell, both of Louisiana, just to name a few, which leads to the conclusion that there may be several potential All-Americans pleasing the crowds in the LSD gym come January 28-29, 1960.

Below are the MASON-DIXON winners and the scores:

1953 — North Carolina	36
Florida	35
1954 — Mississippi	44
Virginia	42
1955 — North Carolina	62
Virginia	58
1956 — North Carolina	57
Alabama	46
1957 — Mississippi	29
North Carolina	25
1958 — North Carolina	37
Virginia	36
1959 — Virginia	58
Alabama	47



The Legal Column

By Lowell J. Myers
Attorney at Law

How to Pick A Lawyer

From the time to time many people have written to me from all over the country and have asked me how they should go about picking out a lawyer in their city to handle a certain legal problem that they have. This is, of course, a very difficult question. To select the proper lawyer for a legal case is a very important matter, but it is hard to decide how to go about making this selection.

Many people, from watching television, movies, and from reading detective stories in magazines, have developed a very wrong idea of how a lawyer actually handles a case. Books and movies have to be dramatic and entertaining and amusing; therefore, they usually picture lawyers as winning cases by means of clever tricks, dramatic surprises, and brilliant strategy. Actually, in real life, lawyers usually do not work that way at all. In real life, 99% of all cases are won by patient checking and rechecking of the facts of the case; by careful analysis of the problem; by long and tiresome investigations; and by the thorough use of preliminary legal steps such as motions, interrogatories, and depositions. In real life, cases are won by weeks or months or even years of patient and thorough **work**, not by tricks and surprises. Every lawyer knows this perfectly well, but many of the public do not.

For example, some time ago a certain law school set up a program so that some of the senior law students could get practical experience in handling real legal cases. As part of this program, two of the law students were assigned to help represent a man who was in jail accused of grand larceny. The state prosecutor of this criminal case was a veteran district attorney who had 20 years of experience in prosecuting criminal cases. When this prosecutor heard that these two law students had been assigned to defend this case, the prosecutor became very worried.

The reason the prosecutor was worried was because he knew that these two law students had no other cases

at all to work on and that they would devote **full time** for many weeks on the preparation of the defense in this case. The prosecutor knew that these students were going to investigate the facts of the case very, very carefully. He knew that they would research the law very thoroughly. He knew that they would spend weeks of time in planning their strategy and tricks for this case.

The prosecutor knew that although he had 20 years of experience in handling criminal cases, this experience would be outweighed by all of the time and effort that these law students were willing to put into the case. He realized that if the law students worked hard enough, they would have a very good chance of winning.

This prosecutor was planning to take a two-week vacation in the near future, but he became so worried about this case that he cancelled his vacation and went to work for weeks, preparing his side of the case.

This example shows how important the proper preparation of a case is. In my opinion, when you pick a lawyer to handle a certain case, by far the most important thing is to find a lawyer who is willing to give the case all of the time and attention that it needs. This is more important than anything else.

The trouble is that lawyers are very, very busy. It is sometimes very hard to find a lawyer who will really be interested in your case and willing to devote a lot of time to it. However, you should try your best to find that kind of lawyer. One lawyer who is deeply interested in your case is worth a dozen lawyers that are only mildly interested. One lawyer who is going to work on your case every hard and very thoroughly is worth a dozen lawyers that are "too busy" and that are going to work on the case just as little as possible.

There's an old saying that: "There are substitutes for almost everything, but there is no substitute at all for **hard work**." This is very true. It is true in the field of law, just as it is true in every other field.

Colorado Association's Quick Action Safeguards School

On October 19 the joint House-Senate Budget Committee of the Colorado Legislature paid a visit to the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind in Colorado Springs. It was the first stop on their annual trip to all the state-supported institutions. On this trip the committee reviews the proposed budget of each institution and from this information later recommends to the January session of the legislature the amount each institution should be given.

The day following their visit to the Colorado Springs school stories came out in two of the larger Denver daily papers to the effect that the committee and its chairman, Rep. Allen Dines, thought deaf and blind children could be better educated and at less cost in special small units set up in various parts of the state in conjunction with the regular public schools. One of the papers, *The Rocky Mountain News*, carried this headline, "Legislators Question Need of Deaf and Blind School." The story was sent over the news wires, and various papers throughout the state picked it up.

The executive board of the Colorado Association of the Deaf had met shortly before the stories came out and, fortunately, had drawn up plans for state-wide publicity to be used in matters pertaining to the deaf. After waiting several days and seeing that no public denial was forthcoming from the budget committee, the board decided to take action, spearheaded by Don Warnick, president of the CAD, and Charles Billings, secretary. Letters were sent out to parents of children at the Colorado Springs school and some of the CAD members in various parts of the state informing them of the pitfalls of small day classes.

Immediately a flood of letters, telegrams, and telephone calls reached the committee. Some were from members of the legislature who had been contacted by CAD members and parents residing in their respective districts.

Two weeks later Rep. Allen Dines sent a letter to Rev. Homer E. Grace, who joined Warnick and Billings in the drive to stop talk of closing the Colorado Springs school. In the letter Mr. Dines stated that no such move had ever been contemplated by any members of his committee. Carbon copies of the letter were sent to

the two Denver newspapers, and they published the contents.

Instrumental also in informing the budget committee of the need for the continued existence of the school in Colorado Springs was the National Association of the Deaf which had been contacted immediately and in-

formed of the situation. Dr. Byron B. Burnes wrote letters to various individuals concerned and also sent pertinent literature to Rep. Allen Dines and the head of the League of Women Voters, which had publicly questioned the practice of boarding younger children at the school.

National Association of the Deaf

Byron B. Burnes, President

Robert M. Greenmun, Sec.-Treas.

The Order of the Georges

In the October issue of THE SILENT WORKER appeared the first listing of the most loyal members of the NAD—those who have kept up their payments so or to have remained in good standing over a period of three years.

The listings in bold type below denote changes or corrections since the October issue.

Alabama

Mrs. Edna H. Baynes
O. Moran Colburn
Wright S. Gilchrist
Matt A. Horn
Calvin W. Moates

Arizona

Jerry L. Cunningham
Vito Don Diego
Donald A. Neumann
Chrisoula Poulos

Arkansas

Mrs. Joe H. Moore
Lonnie Tubbs, Sr.

California

Helen Arbuthnot
Joe Bertorelli
Henry E. Bruns
Lenore Bible
Kenneth R. Colley
Walter G. Chase
Willa K. Dudley
Morris Fahr
Jane Fulkerson
Art C. Johnson
Ralph V. Jordan
Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon E. Hoag
Patricia Ann Kitchen
Miss Teddy Kobotsu
Felix A. Kowalewski
Eva S. Kruger
Madeline F. Musmano
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Newman
Lyndia W. Quigley
Burton Schmidt
Mr. and Mrs. Ray F. Stallo
Mr. and Mrs. Max J. Thompson
Mrs. Annabel Powers Tilley
Helen C. Wallace
Arthur B. Willis
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Willman
Mr. and Mrs. George R. Young

Colorado

Rev. H. E. Grace
Francis J. Mog

Connecticut

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Clark
§Michael Lapides

Delaware

Henry D. Walls

District of Columbia

Albert J. Rose

Florida

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Greenmun

Georgia

Idaho

Violet B. Gooding

Illinois

Virginia Fitzgerald
Edwin M. Hazel
Leonard Warshawsky

Indiana

Charles E. Whisman
Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wiggers

Iowa

Kansas

Pauline M. Conwell
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Dailey
Charles F. Deshazer
Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Dierking
Frank Doctor
Fern M. Foltz
Mina Munz
Mrs. Percy Pywell
Harry B. Shibley, Sr.
Mrs. Sadie Tipton

Kentucky

Dr. George M. McClure, Sr.

Louisiana

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Mowad
*William C. Purdy, Jr.
Henry Soland, Jr.

Maryland

James E. Burnette
Lee Henry Dorsey
Ray Kauffman
Boyce R. Williams

Massachusetts

Michigan

Ben J. Beaver
Stahl Butler
Robert Christian
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Crawford, Sr.
Robert G. Davies
Oscar M. Hoffman
§Leo H. Kuehn
Sam Zimmer

Minnesota

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L. Allen
Norbert E. Brockamp
Phillip E. Cadwell
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Helmer Hagel
Lyle E. Hansen
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson
Paul E. Kees
Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Kulhman
Marvin Marshall
William L. Nelson

§Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schatzkin

Willis Sweezo

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Von Hippel

Mr. and Mrs. Bickerton L. Winston

Muriel Young

Mississippi

Elmer V. Peters

Missouri

Mr. and Mrs. Earl R. Buelteman, Sr.
Morris Campbell
G. Dewey Coats
Georgetta Graybill
Charles R. Green
Mrs. Raymond Halbach
Bessie T. Hunt
Frank O. Sanders
§Mrs. Hazel A. Steidemann

Montana

Richard Eide
Mr. and Mrs. Mervin D. Garretson
Walter Schley
Roy Tuggle

Nebraska

Mr. and Mrs. Riley E. Anthony
Nora V. Nanney

New Jersey

Frank W. Hoppaugh

New Mexico

Marvin Wolach

New York

Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Alderman
Shirley Doris Buris
Madge D. Finley
Angelo Giansanti
§Seymour Gross
Margaret E. Jackson
§Dr. Marcus L. Kenner
Mr. and Mrs. LeGrand Kloch
Joanne Kovach
Meyer Lief
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Nesgood
Mr. and Mrs. William A. Renner
Volney A. Rodgers
Mario L. Santin
William A. Summerson

North Carolina

George P. Morrison
Asa L. Ryan

North Dakota

Frank Brockamp
Philip Frelich
Rolf K. Harmsen
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Oscar Lybeck
Adelore Pilon
Christian Schumacker

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Charles R. Miller
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Frank A. Boldizsar

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Darrel Lyday

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Rachel K. Wood

Oregon

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Pennsylvania

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Nelson C. Boyer
Francis M. Holliday
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Shultz

Rhode Island

South Carolina

South Dakota

Tennessee

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Wallace S. Norwood
Mr. and Mrs. Jess M. Smith

Texas

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Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Scott
Isadore Shanfield
Thomas N. Sheppard
H. B. Stanley, Jr.

Utah

Wilbur Brubaker
Charles H. Whipple

Virginia

Frank H. Creasy
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harper
Isadore Hurowitz
Mr. and Mrs. Ashland D. Martin
Margaret Sprinkel
John Lewis Webb

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Mabel Armstrong
Dewey H. Deer
Hugo A. Holcombe
Helen Northrop
Robert B. Rogers
Bertha Rolf

West Virginia

Gerald A. Reed

Wisconsin

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Hansen
Mrs. Mary Hoffert
Keith Richardson
Evelyn C. Yolles
Mrs. P. E. Yolles
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Zola

Wyoming

Dean H. Cosner

Canada

David Peikoff

*—Benefactor
§—Patron

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CHECKMATE!



By "Loco" Ladner



The Sixth National Chess Tournament

THE SILENT WORKER is again sponsoring a national chess tournament—the sixth of its kind among the deaf chess players of the nation. The games are played entirely by mail and naturally take a year or two to complete, sometimes longer.

The following players have entered the A Division and have started to play two games with one another: John W. Bostwick of Pataskala, Ohio; Vern Bruner of Chicago; Louis Russell Chauvenet of Silver Spring, Maryland; Donovan De Yarmon of Longview, Washington; Joseph R. Gemar of Kelso, Washington; Emil Ladner of Berkeley; Lawrence Leitson of Skokie, Illinois; and Arthur Yule of Longview, Washington.

Mr. Bostwick has won a B tournament and since then has been playing in the A group. Mr. Bruner has played in several tournaments and seems to get better each time. Mr. Chauvenet is a nationally known chess player and should rate the favorite. He has not had success in our tournaments, and this time he is out to win. Mr. De Yarmon is an unknown player and thus is a darkhorse. Mr. Gemar has been playing in previous A and B tournaments and also participates in his home district with good success. It was Joe who secured the backing of the Elks in his hometown, and they have raised a fund of about \$55 toward this tournament. This sum assures the players of worthwhile prizes. Loco Ladner and Larry Leitson have won championships in previous tournaments and are thus fortified with experience. Mr. Yule is another darkhorse from Washington.

The prizes are trophies for champion and runner-up, with book prizes for third, fourth, and fifth places.

Let the battle of wits begin and may the best player emerge victorious from the fray.

Berkeley Chess Club for the Deaf

The annual tournament is drawing to a close, and Leandro Maldonado and Emil Ladner are undefeated. They will play for the championship. Arthur Willis, 1958 champion, suffered two



This is the handsome trophy which Emil Ladner won recently in the SW's Seventh Chess Tournament.

defeats by these two players and is out of the running. Other players are Dr. Burnes, Harold Ramger, and Oliver Johnston. Leo Jacobs is on leave of absence due to fatherhood. Bernard Bragg has not been able to play as he teaches a class in pantomime Friday evenings. Myron Leenhouts plays now and then when his duties at the school for the deaf are not too pressing. Henry Burns is an enthusiastic player. Dr. Irving Fufeld has been a guest at feetings and says he enjoys learning the game from such illustrious players.

Checkmate

Here is the solution for the last issue on how White mated Black: Remove the White pawn from Bishop 6 and put it on King 4. Place a Black pawn on Black's KB 2. This is the setup just before the mate. White now moves P-K5 check, and Black must reply P-B4. Then White plays PxP en passant, checkmate! This was White's last move and leaves the position as in the diagram. It is the only possible solution.

In the Hamburg 1910 tournament Alekhine, because of an injury to his foot, had to be carried to his table every day. A study of his games makes one think his opponents usually had to be carried away from their tables.

UB DIRECTORY

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